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MOTIVES OF DRY "RIDER" OPPONENTS STILL UNCERTAIN

Absence of Denial That Politics
Are Behind Action May Ver-
ify Contention Their Real
Reason Is Not Yet Known

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a substitute for the Jones Prohibition Amendment to the Emergency Appropriation Bill, now pending before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Senator Norris of Nebraska today introduced an amendment which would prohibit the sale of distilled spirits during the war and the manufacture or sale of beer or other intoxicating malt liquors. The manufacture of wine would be permitted to continue. Removal of distilled liquors now held in bond for beverage purposes would be prohibited, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue would be authorized to prescribe rules for removal of other purposes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Up to the present no attempt has been made by administration Democrats in Congress to deny the allegations made by Representative Randall of California, in a statement made on Friday, to the effect that politicians of the party in power, and some of them well-known national prohibitionists, had held a secret conference in which was discussed the probable consequences of the adoption of a prohibition amendment on the destinies of the party at the coming November elections. If there had been no truth in the allegations, it is taken that they would have been immediately refuted.

If it be true, then, that such considerations are behind the opposition to the Jones amendment, it may serve to verify the contention often repeated in The Christian Science Monitor, namely, that the reasons for opposition hitherto adduced were not the real motives actuating the opponents of the amendment.

On the eve of the important testimony about to be taken by the Agriculture Committee of the Senate, before which the amendment is pending, a brief survey of the methods of the opposition may serve to focus the apparent lack of consistency which is felt by many to have marked the reasoning of those who at every turn have opposed the amendment.

When the Randall amendment first passed the House by a large majority it was admitted to be a half measure and to be thus open to all the objections of such measures. It was pointed out that pressure was brought to bear on the President, and that the Food Administrator was precipitated into the argument. The objections thus raised were, it was felt, met by the introduction of the Jones amendment.

The Jones amendment, however, is a rider to an appropriation bill, and it was alleged that this might possibly delay war legislation and that for this reason the President did not fully approve of it. It was known, however, that filibusters are now out of fashion and many felt assured that the above-mentioned objection was merely calculated to sidetrack prohibition legislation, which as a separate bill would, it was thought, have no chance whatever in the mass of pressing war legislation. The determination of the committee to uphold the amendment caused the opposition on this ground to crumble.

The next phase of the opposition was based on the constitutionality of the amendment, but no one was convinced. Local interests were interposed and it was alleged that California would lose hundreds of millions of dollars, but Representative Randall showed that the figures were extravagant and that the wine interests had already impoverished the grape growers of his state.

Now the issue raised is a larger one, as it is claimed that the enactment of prohibition will cause inefficiency among labor and interfere with the prosecution of the war. Bainbridge Colby is the star witness, as is indicated by the fact that the brewery and saloon interests have been running full page advertisements of his testimony in the Washington papers. His statement appears so astounding that the committee has determined to call him back for a rehearsal.

Since it is manifestly impossible that Mr. Colby or any one else could have reliable information upon which to base such a statement, the committee proposes to give Mr. Colby an opportunity to "explain and to say whether or not he believes the patriotism of the shipyard is purely alcoholic and their industry of a character that requires alcoholic stimulation to sustain it."

His statement has had a tremendous effect, as was bound to be the case when it is realized that the United States and her allies are putting all their faith in their ability to obtain sufficient ocean-going tonnage. Moreover its effect has not been altogether dispelled by the statement of the Secretary of the Navy who, without waiting for legislation, enforced prohibition in the navy and in all the naval training schools and other institutions under the control of the Navy Department, with results which are eminently satisfactory. That he met with opposition is a well-known fact, but that he made better workmen, better citizens and better fighters is an established fact.

Mr. Colby made some impression

GERMAN RAIDERS SPEED RECRUITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures given out by Secretary Daniels show the good service done by the recent visit of the German submarines to American waters. As soon as the newspapers had spread the news that the submarines had crossed the ocean, young men all over the country, but especially in the Middle West, hastened to give proof that they were willing to help strengthen the American navy. In the week ending June 6, 14,406 men were enrolled in the naval reserve force alone, a record in that branch of recruiting. The following week, 12,308 were enrolled and June promises to be a record month.

Since March 1, the naval reserve force has nearly doubled its numbers, rising from 77,314 enlisted men to 148,505. When relations were broken with Germany there were only a few hundred men in the reserves, so that it has practically been developed by the war.

The marine corps, which has been giving such a good account of itself in France, has grown from 13,692 to approximately 50,000. The pending naval bill increases its authorized strength to 75,000, and recruiting is going forward to bring it to that number.

The present strength of the United States Navy, including reserves and marines, is 450,093.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT IS FACED BY RIVER

Swollen Piave With Bridges
Gone Makes Field Marshal
Boroevic's Position Difficult—
Italians Press His Rear Guard

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Austrian attack from the mountains to the sea has apparently entirely collapsed. Blocked by the British on the Asiago plateau, and by the French further to the right, Field Marshal von Boroevic succeeded in gaining partial occupation of the Montello plateau, and in crossing the Piave at other points between that high ground and the Adriatic. Then came the stiffening resistance of the Italians, and the washing away of his bridges. Exactly what this latter meant there is no information as yet to show, but probably his supplies both of food and ammunition were seriously interrupted. As a result, he has been forced to attempt the withdrawal of his troops on the 40-mile front from the Montello to the Adriatic.

Such an opportunity was bound to be seized by General Diaz, and any person who knows anything of the ordinary difficulties of a retreat, knows what such a thing becomes with a determined enemy pressing on your rear guard, and a swollen river across your line of retreat. It is much too early to say what may have occurred, and the tendency of reports sent from the field is always to exaggerate isolated instances into generalities, and to convert local collapses into wholesale disasters. At the same time the Austrians can scarcely escape without severe losses, and these must have their effect even more on political issues in Vienna than on the question of a renewal, by Field Marshal von Boroevic, of his drive in the mountains.

General Diaz Attacking

Italians Take 45,000 Prisoners and
Enormous Stores of War Material

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capture of 45,000 prisoners and enormous stores of war material by the Italians in their counter-offensive, which has driven the Austrians across the Piave, is announced in an official cablegram.

(Continued on page two, column one)

PEOPLE ANSWER CALL TO FIELDS

Response of Workers in Cities and
Town of United States Solves
the Problem Presented by
Increased Farm Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—G. I. Christie, of the Management Bureau, Department of Agriculture, has returned from a survey of the harvest conditions through the grain-growing states of the West and the fruit-producing regions of the Northwest. A few weeks ago the satisfaction over the prospects of tremendous crops was tempered by anxiety in regard to the labor necessary to insure its proper handling. Mr. Christie says that this problem has been solved, largely through a widespread response to patriotic appeals.

The first conference was held in Kansas City, and was attended by United States Employment Bureau officials, members of the farmers' registration bureau and representatives of the State Agricultural College and Chambers of Commerce. Their immediate consideration was the State of Kansas, where there were 9,500,000 acres of wheat to be harvested. A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Jardine, chairman of the Kansas Agricultural College; Dr. J. H. Waters, chairman of the State Council of Defense, and Mr. Barthmann, of the United States Employment Service, to coordinate forces and obtain labor. The cities and towns afforded the only available sources, and there it was sought on the basis of urgent necessity and patriotic service. Governor Capper issued a proclamation calling upon all able-bodied men and boys to enlist for the harvest. A special campaign was undertaken, and in 10 days 40,000 men had enrolled, 10,000 of them in Kansas City.

In the farming region of Kansas, woman labor is as short as man labor. It was of no use to send men to do the harvesting unless there was some one to cook the food for them. An appeal to the women on patriotic grounds brought responses from thousands of women, many of them in good circumstances, who were willing to peel potatoes, make pies, wash dishes and do all the other work necessary for feeding the harvesters.

In Indiana there were 4 men and in Illinois 10 assisting in the organization of the towns for farm labor. In Evansville the Mayor and members of the Board of Public Works worked in the fields, the Mayor driving the binder and the others shocking the wheat. In Connorsville the entire town stopped its business and went into the wheat fields, and in Huntington each of 2000 men volunteered to give a day's work to the local harvest. In the State of Montana, where the harvest time is in August, with an increase in wheat of 43 per cent and of 110 per cent in rye, there is going to be a heavy demand for labor. It is hoped to meet this by taking men from the states farther south, where the work is already done, a difficulty in this being, however, the increased cost of transportation and the impossibility of getting special rates as in former years under private ownership of railroads.

The gathering of the fruit presented a problem only second to that of grain. In the great berry region south of Portland, Ore., this was solved by 1000 women and girls volunteering to harvest the berries. This year's wheat crop is estimated at about 900,000,000 bushels, a favorable comparison with the 540,000,000 bushels produced last year. There is also a large increase in the amount of rye and barley.

DETROIT'S FIRST TANK

DETROIT, Mich.—The first tank made here is now on its way to Europe and there are more to follow.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN HONORED BY BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
TOKYO, Japan (June 19)—Prince Arthur of Connaught today presented a British field marshal's baton to the Japanese Emperor amid much pomp and circumstance. The ceremony took place in Phoenix Hall before a large company of Japanese nobles. Prince Arthur read King George's personal message, after which the Emperor replied and then followed the presentation of the baton, while the imperial court band struck up the British national anthem. After the ceremony was over Prince Arthur visited the Empress. Large but orderly crowds lined the route of the procession. Prince Arthur receiving an enthusiastic reception.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
TOKYO, Japan (June 18)—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived here today and the Emperor has conferred decorations on the members of the mission.

JURY IN O'LEARY CASE DISMISSED

Judge Hand Orders a New Trial
—One of the Jurors Said to
Have Been Under Indictment
for Some Time

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because it was learned that one of the jurors who has been hearing testimony in the trial of John J. O'Leary had been under indictment for some time in a federal proceeding, Judge Augustus N. Hand today dismissed the jury and ordered a new trial of the charges against O'Leary, who is accused of having aided his brother Jeremiah in an attempt to evade justice.

The defendant has been held in the Tombs under \$100,000 bail pending the outcome of the case. This was reduced to \$10,000, which counsel for the defense said would be furnished. The discovery of the disqualified juror, which nulled the testimony submitted during the two weeks the trial has been in progress, was made by T. B. Felder, O'Leary's attorney. After a conference with Judge Hand and Earl B. Barnes, assistant district attorney, the dismissal of the jury was ordered.

The new trial was set for June 26.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected that both Henry A. Wise, former United States attorney, and Earl B. Barnes, assistant United States attorney and federal prosecutor in the case will appear on the stand to-day during the trial of John J. O'Leary, who is accused of a conspiracy to obstruct justice by aiding his brother, Jeremiah, to flee prosecution on charges of treason and espionage.

Jeremiah, when on the stand, has insinuated that men whom he has wanted to have as counsel have been prevented from serving him by intimidation. Apropos of such a statement as this, Henry A. Wise will testify concerning his reasons for withdrawing as counsel for Jeremiah. Much interest centers about the letter he is said to have written to John O'Leary in which he is quoted as saying, after enumerating the many cases that he had on hand which would keep him exceedingly busy, that he was a trained soldier, that the government needed trained officers, that he was eager to enter into the service, and that he did not wish to do anything that might prevent it. He described the government officers as so bitter that if he were to defend Jeremiah they would probably treat him as they did Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, and refuse to accept his services.

The letter continues, so it is reported, that Mr. Wise had no qualms about representing Jeremiah, but he felt that because of his professional engagements and his obligation to serve his country, he could not do so. Mr. Barnes is expected to act as witness for the government and to reply to statements which Jeremiah O'Leary made concerning him. Jeremiah saw his wife and four children on Saturday for the first time since his flight to the Pacific Coast. Thanks to the courtesy of Thomas D. McCarthy, United States marshal, the Sinn Fein agitator was brought from the Tombs and given the use of the marshal's private office, where his family was permitted to remain with him for about three hours, and where lunch was served to them. Jeremiah's mother was also present, but John merely waved to the group as he passed the door. At another time during the day the two brothers were permitted a brief conference. It is rumored that a number of well-known lawyers have offered to act as counsel for Jeremiah, but that no decision has been made concerning the acceptance of any such offers.

ARMY APPROPRIATION MEANING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five billion dollars in field artillery appropriations for the next year means the formation of three American armies of 1,375,000 men each. Representative Borland revealed today in a debate on the fortifications bill. Each of the armies will consist of 30 divisions and five corps, making six divisions to the corps.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS REPORTED

Vienna Dispatch States That
Government Has Handed in
Resignation—Rationing and
Political Complications Grow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Vienna message now announces that the Austrian Cabinet's resignation has taken place. The Austrian political situation remains highly complicated, owing not only to perpetual racial conflict and food difficulties, but to the fact that the Polish question still remains unsettled between the Central Powers. The Polish party has met and endorsed its parliamentary commission's refusal to support the Seydlitz Cabinet, which, it says, has failed to solve the food problem and endangered parliamentarism and the existence of the constitutional order.

The party proclaimed, however, that it recognized the maintenance and strengthening of the monarchy to be in the interests of the Polish nation, and therefore declared its readiness to negotiate with all parties willing to form a majority, with a view to agreeing on some basis of orderly parliamentary activity.

The president of the executive of the German national parties on his part has declared in a letter to the minister for Galicia, his readiness to discuss all Polish questions with the Poles with a view to guaranteeing cooperation between the Germans and the Poles on condition that the latter show a united front to the dangerous plans of the Czechs and Jugo-Slavs.

A Vienna message to the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger states that the Poles aim at securing a promise from Baron Burian that the fate of East Galicia should not be decided without their previous consent, but that Baron Burian could not give such a promise without Berlin's approval, while the Poles would in return also have to abandon their demand for a change in the Austrian Government.

The Berlin paper's informant expected the Cabinet to resign if this did not happen, but predicted non-acceptance of the resignation and a probable reconstruction of the Cabinet instead.

Food to Austria

Germany Gives Grain on Condition
It Is Returned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German Government, messages state, has offered Austria 5000 tons of grain, provided she returns an equivalent amount by July 15, while Budapest and other Hungarian towns have agreed to reduce their corn quota in Austria's favor, and large supplies of meat, fruit and vegetables have already left Budapest for Vienna.

Disturbances of some gravity have occurred, while partial strikes in munition factories, on railways and elsewhere, are reported. In the Hungarian Diet the Premier spoke of the frequent strikes for increased wages in the state railway workshops and said arms had to be used in a recent instance. Throughout the monarchy, however, the strikes are partial only, and as in January, the Socialist leaders in Austria appear to have successfully intervened to prevent a general strike.

Meanwhile Baron Burian has received the Vienna labor council's deputation and assured it that the government was doing everything to obtain its allies' assistance regarding food, while its policy was unchanged. It is still waiting a way of defense, he said, and would always be ready to negotiate when the enemy showed an inclination to do so.

Strike Not to Be Extended

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna says that the Labor Council which submitted detailed demands to the government and expressed the hope that the partial strike in the industrial world would be sufficient to show the government that wages and food conditions urgently need reform has decided that an extension of the strike pending negotiations is inadvisable.

FORMATION OF NEW BULGARIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Sofia message states that the constitution of the new Bulgarian cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Malloff.
Minister of Finance—M. Luipetkefen.
Minister of Public Information—M. Kosterikoff.
Minister of Interior—M. Takeff.
Minister of Justice—M. Donaloff.
Minister of War—M. Raka.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Nadjaroff.
Minister of Public Works—M. Monchanoff.
Minister of Railways—M. Moloff.

REGISTRANTS NUMBERS

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The date of the drawing for order numbers of the recently registered 21-year-old men will be made public some time today, the provost marshal-general's office has announced.

WITHDRAW SECOND- CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
COLUMBUS, O.—The Josephinum Weekly, a publication of Josephinum College, a local Roman Catholic institution in which students are educated for the priesthood in the German language, has been barred from second-class postage privileges. It retains, however, first-class privileges.

The supposition here is that this action was taken by the government as a disciplinary measure on the ground that some of the writings of the weekly had not been as loyal as they might have been. No direct charge of pro-Germanism is made.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Soentgerath, president of the college, explains that a change in editorships was made voluntarily before the action of the Post Office Department. He declares that the institution and its officials are enthusiastically American and have demonstrated this by liberal purchases of Liberty bonds and the support of all governmental measures.

President Soentgerath admits that under the former editor some writings crept into the publication which might be construed by critical readers as not entirely patriotic.

CONCERN AS TO RAW MATERIAL

Lord Robert Cecil Thinks Central
Powers Are Preparing Public
for After-War Difficulties—
Talks of Imperial Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Referring in an interview yesterday to the increasing prominence being given in the Central Empires to the question of the supply of raw material after the war, Lord Robert Cecil attributed the fact to an unguessed anxiety and desire to prepare the public for the difficult position it would have to face. Possibly, he thought, the enemy peoples were beginning to realize the meaning of President Wilson's pronouncement on the subject, and that, he remarked, would be a welcome step toward peace. Meanwhile, he took the opportunity to insist once more that a league of nations must be largely based on an economic factor if any use is to be made of it. Unless, he declared, the nations composing the league are prepared to use an economic boycott as a weapon, a satisfactory solution of the problem presented can never be reached.

Regarding the imperial conference now in progress, Lord Robert remarked it was valuable not only from the British but also from the allied point of view, because apparently nothing could exceed the excellent spirit of the countries represented and their determination to go on with the war to the end. Moreover, anything that made for mutual understanding was, he considered, all to the good, not only for the British Empire but also for the Allies and the world at large.

PARAGUAY INDORSES WILSON UNION PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's proposal of American solidarity, as expressed recently to the Mexican editors, has met with prompt approval in Paraguay. A dispatch received here today by the Pan-American Union said that Dr. Manuel Franco, President of Paraguay, had endorsed Mr. Wilson's plan in these words:

"Paraguay accepts to the fullest extent the principles of American solidarity as enunciated by the President of the United States of America. There is no room for divisions among the nations of the two Americas when events arise that may profoundly affect the international status of the world."

TWO-THIRDS OF THE U-BOATS ARE SUNK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Cels, Undersecretary of State for the Navy, states that the methods adopted against enemy submarines have produced splendid results. Two-thirds of the submarines launched by Germany have been sunk, and twice as many destroyed as are being built.

M. Cels added the interesting announcement that the submarine which sank the Danton had been destroyed.

COAL RATE INCREASE ASKED

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company today applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase from 35 to 45 cents per gross ton in rates on anthracite and bituminous coal in carloads so that their rate might conform with the increases of railroads under federal control.

RIVER BOAT DAMAGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Partial destruction by wire of a river boat used as a fleet supply vessel at an Atlantic port was reported today to the Navy Department. An explosion preceded the fire, but no loss of life was reported.

LABOR LEADERS IN GREAT BRITAIN ISSUE MANIFESTO

George N. Barnes and Other
Prominent British Labor Men
Defend Their Association
With the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—George N. Barnes, John Hodge, George Roberts, J. R. Clynes and four other labor ministers have issued a defense of their association with the government in reply to continuous attacks from a section of the labor movement. It begins by referring to this "incessant sniping on the part of anti-national factionists who, taking advantage in our preoccupation, attack us through the labor press and other means open to them." The dissection and misrepresentation of their speeches, distortion of their actions and poisoning of their constituents' minds by insidious propaganda are referred to. They point out the difficulty of their position, which finds them sometimes honor bound to vote against their inclinations and even apparently against party resolutions. This is, however, an elementary condition of a coalition government, and their colleagues of other parties in the government have also sunk personal and party predilections.

The manifesto then declares that the measures of democratic reform, and so forth, passed in the last three years, have been greater than ever previously in the country's history, owing to the cessation of political strife and the coming together of parties in a common cause.

"Efforts, however," the manifesto continues, "are now being made again to divide the nation into warring political sections, and we offer a word of warning. Upon the people of this country, depends very largely the future freedom of the world. Our seapower and our great mineral and financial resources as well as the bravery of our soldiers must continue to play a decisive part in the struggle against the German aggression. It is manifestly of supreme importance that the national unity should be maintained. Even the appearance of weakness or division would have the most disastrous effect on our allies. Russia has furnished an illustration of evils with which we are threatened. America is fortunately mobilizing her forces, and will in time redress the balance, but, meantime, it is more than ever necessary for us to set our faces firmly against disintegrating influences, and to renew our resolve to be faithful to our trust and loyal to those who have suffered for us on land and sea."

While national unity is the supreme consideration, "meantime," the signatories add, "when the rebuilding of social and industrial fabric comes, labor should be a united body, but there are ominous signs of a division due to certain persons who have assumed the right to speak for labor but who fail to realize the momentous issues involved in this war." The manifesto, therefore, appeals to all labor men and women to do nothing which will destroy the national unity during the war, or destroy the prospect of labor unity after it.

FLAGS PRESENTED TO FIRST POLISH ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—A remarkable ceremony took place in the army zone on Saturday, when President Poincaré presented the first Polish division with flags, the gifts of Paris, Verdun, Nancy, and Belfort.

The French President, in his speech, referred to President Wilson's declaration that an independent Poland was an essential condition for the future balance of Europe, adding that the Versailles conference had added that to give Poland full opportunity of development she must have access to the sea.

France's Message to Poles

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Havas Agency)—President Poincaré, speaking today on the occasion of the presentation of Polish flags to the first Polish army, said that the restoration of independence to Poland was one of the essential conditions to the future equilibrium of Europe.

"The sons of Poland are coming in great numbers from America to fight henceforth under their own colors on the side of their allies in defense of their national ideals," he said. "The Allies are certain of the outcome of this war, otherwise America would not be disembarking thousands of young men each day to fight the enemy of the human race. The white eagle of Poland may now spread its wings anew and soar in the radiance of victory."

President Poincaré then proceeded to deliver the flags, standards and pennons to the troops. The flags were caught together with the French War Cross.

WAGE RATES RETROACTIVE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A supplemental wage scale announced today by the Shipping Board fixes the pay of refrigerating engineers employed on ships operated by the board at \$35 a month, electricians \$35, deck engineers \$35, and pumpmen \$35. The rates are retroactive to May 4.

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AUSTRIAN RETREAT
IS FACED BY RIVER

(Continued from page one)

received today by the Italian Embassy from Rome.

"Offensive operations by our troops began Sunday," says the dispatch. "After violent artillery preparations that destroyed all bridges except one, the infantry drove forward with irresistible impetus. Divisions which had passed the Piave were decimated by our artillery and infantry."

"Montello was attacked in three columns. Enemy lines were broken at Cella della Madonna and Nervesa and reoccupied. From Maserada, to Mardona, the Austrians first resisted our attacks desperately, but finally were forced to retreat to the left bank. The battle continues fiercely in the Mardona sector. Forty-five thousand prisoners and enormous booty have been captured by the Italians."

Opposing Forces Equal

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Henry Berenger, a member of the army committee of the Senate, in an article in *Le Matin* today, discusses the question of effective.

He explains the recent statement made to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Clemenceau, the Premier, that the French fought in the ratio of one against five on the Chemin des Dames as referring to a particular moment on a particular section of the front, after the surprise attack had aggravated the unequal conditions.

"In reality," writes the senator, "we are fighting with about 7,000,000 men against 7,000,000. Perhaps we are a few hundred thousand less numerous, but the Americans are arriving in such numbers that the numerical difference certainly will be made up in a few weeks."

French Praise Americans

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Monday)—(By the Associated Press)—The French generals commanding the army corps with which the Americans are fighting in the Toul sector have congratulated the division on its fine work last Sunday at Xivray. The general commanding the army says:

"I am happy to acknowledge the fine conduct of the American units in the course of the action, the spirit of initiative and general grasp of the situation as shown by declarations of the commanding officers and the stubbornness of the defense and the sharpness of the attack as shown by the participants."

The order of the general commanding the corps says:

"The brilliant action does the greatest honor to the division and demonstrates unquestionably the superiority of the American soldier over the German. It shows clearly what can be expected from these magnificent troops when, in its turn, the Entente assumes the offensive."

British Aerial Report

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official report on aerial operations issued last night says:

"The weather hindered air work successfully. There was no air fighting. But at night conditions improved and night flying machines were more active."

"During the 24 hours 15 tons of bombs were dropped the Bapaume dump, railway stations at Arras, Steenweck and Bac St. Maur, and the Bruges docks, being heavily attacked by our machines."

Austrians Cross Piave in Disorder

ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY (Sunday)—(By the Associated Press)—From Montello to the sea the enemy has been defeated and forced by the Italian troops to cross the Piave River in disorder.

Franchise Rights to Soldiers

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Signor Orlando, speaking in the Senate on returning from the front, expressed great satisfaction at the Italian military achievement, adding that there might still be hard fighting ahead. He paid warm tribute to the work of the allied troops. The Senate enthusiastically approved the message of gratitude to the army and navy, and adjourned after passing a bill giving franchise rights to all citizens who had served in the army, and approving the provisional budget.

National Monument Proposed

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Austrian offensive was more than a failure, it was a defeat for the enemy, who at several points was four times stronger than the Italians.

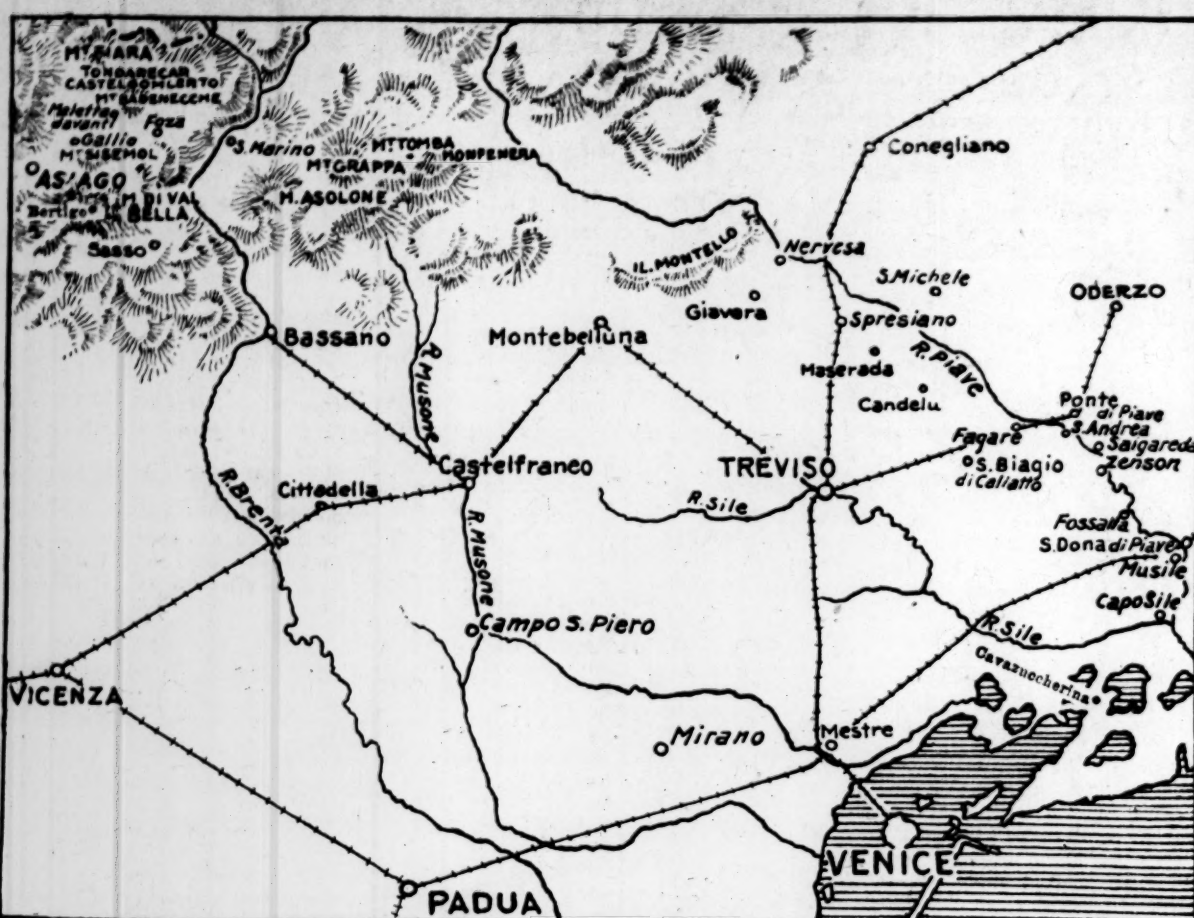
This announcement was made by Signor Orlando in the Senate today amid enthusiastic cheering. He added: "After the present victorious resistance, another battle may burst out sooner or later. In fact, reliable reports which have been received say that the Austrians are concentrating large forces in the Tyrol and Trentino in another desperate attempt to break through the mountain front."

A proposal made by an Italian general to declare Monte Grappa a national monument in recognition of the heroism displayed there, and announced by the Premier, has been received throughout Italy with the greatest enthusiasm.

Franco-American Commission

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Official Bureau of French Information reports the receipt of an official communication from Paris reading as follows: "Under the high authority of the Prime Minister, who is more than ever determined to follow the policy set forth by him in the famous formula 'I wage war, there has been created a new organization, under the name of



The Italian front

Map shows the Piave River, which crosses Field Marshal von Boroevic's line of retreat

General Commission for Franco-American War Matters (Commissariat Général aux Affaires de Guerre Franco-Américaines). The object of this organization is to give the highest efficiency to war cooperation between the United States and France. André Tardieu is to be at its head. While the United States was preparing for war, it was in the United States that the French High Commissioner could best work for such cooperation. Henceforth, in view of the tremendous development of American forces in France, it is there that action will principally be needed and that all of the French departments now existing both in France and in the United States must be coordinated and centralized, if there is to be absolute military and financial unity of activities between the two countries. The remarkable work accomplished by André Tardieu in the United States fully justifies the choice of the Prime Minister in appointing him as the head of this organization."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received here today, reads as follows: "Section A—Northwest of Château Thierry we advanced our line and improved our position. There, in the Woivre and in the Vosges there was brisk artillery fighting."

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official report made public on Sunday reads as follows:

On both sides of the Somme lively enemy activity continues. A night attack by the British near Morlançon, between the Ancre and the Somme, collapsed under our fire. French local attacks east of Méry were repulsed.

Southeast of Rheims, in a short infantry engagement with Italian troops we captured 36 prisoners.

Sunday—The German official report made public on Saturday says: "Between Arras and Albert the enemy's violent partial thrusts were kept up yesterday, and up to this morning. They ended in complete failure for the enemy."

"On both sides of the Scarpe, near Boiry-Becquerelle, Hebuterne and Hamel and in the Aveluy wood strong British detachments were driven back in some places in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. At other points on the front also the British pushed forward several reconnaissance in vain. In warding off the enemy thrusts and in our own thrusts south of the Somme we captured prisoners."

"An enemy air raid on Bruges caused casualties to the population. Southwest of Noyon the enemy, using strong detachments, repeated his fruitless attacks south of Vandellécourt. There has been lively enemy activity between the Oise and the Marne. Reconnoitering thrusts several times launched by the French were unsuccessful and Americans attempting partial attacks northwest of Château Thierry were repulsed with great slaughter."

LONDON, England (Monday)—Today's official statement reads:

"A successful minor enterprise in which many Germans were killed, 50 prisoners captured and some machine guns taken, was carried out by our troops last night south of Méteren. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy and a few prisoners were captured by us during the night in raids and patrol encounters on other parts of the front."

The British War Office issued a statement on Sunday night which reads as follows:

There is nothing of special interest to report. Sunday afternoon's report says: Yesterday evening a strong local attack delivered after a heavy bombardment upon our positions west of Merris was completely repulsed.

A number of prisoners were captured by us during the night in successful raids in the neighborhood of Morlançon and at Bucquoy. Hostile artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Aveluy Wood.

Sunday—The British War Office on Saturday issued the following statement: "We captured a few prisoners last night and inflicted casualties on the enemy in raids and patrol encounters

in the Villers-Bretonneux and Strazeele sectors. "There is nothing further to report."

PARIS, France (Monday)—Today's official statement reads: "The French repulsed a German attack in the region of Antheuil last night. "Between the Marne and Rheims the Germans launched a new attack at 11 o'clock last night against the Italian positions on the heights of Bilgny. After sharp fighting the Germans were completely repulsed with serious losses, prisoners remaining in the hands of the Allies."

"The opposing artillery have been quite active in the Woivre and Vosges sectors. "On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

The French War Office issued a statement on Sunday night which reads as follows: "The day was calm along the whole front. Sunday afternoon's report says: French troops last night executed a number of raids between Montdidier and the Oise, returning with a number of prisoners."

Between the Marne and Rheims the Germans attacked Mount Bilgny where they succeeded in obtaining a footing for a moment. Italian troops by a vigorous counter-attack ejected the enemy and secured a number of prisoners. Our line was completely reestablished.

The night was calm on the rest of the front. Sunday—The French War Office on Saturday night issued the following statement:

"There was intermittent artillery actions at some points along the front, but quiet prevailed elsewhere. "Eastern theater: Two enemy raids on positions recently taken by us west of the Vardar and southwest of Lake Ochrida were repulsed."

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Sunday:

Along the whole front of battle our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely. On Montello and along the Piave our infantry is every-where maintaining powerful pressure on the enemy. Yesterday we carried out successful small raids and patrol actions."

To the west of Fagare the enemy attempted some counter-offensives, which were immediately crushed. A British party, in an energetic surprise action, broke into the adversary's lines to the south of Asiago, and after a lively struggle killed 100 of the enemy and brought back 31 prisoners and one machine gun."

Our own and the allied armies have continued the struggle with undiminished daring. They also carried out, yesterday, big and effective bombardments on the enemy's immediate lines of communication. Ten enemy machines were brought down. The enemy's aerial losses since June 15 amount to 95 airplanes and six captive balloons."

Sunday—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Saturday:

The enemy's offensive pressure, broken heroically or withheld along the whole front of battle by the firm resistance and counter-offensive spirit of our troops, has not been renewed since the evening of June 20. The enemy yesterday launched another strong local attack in the direction of Looson, southwest of Fossalta, but was sanguinarily repulsed."

He carried out "violent concentration of fire on Montello and in the Grappa region, which were effectively countered, and successive advances attempted by infantry detachments were crushed."

At Cavazuccherina, strongly supported by the batteries of the Italian royal navy, our brave sailors and Bersaglieri during another brilliant action, enlarged the bridgehead and captured 150 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and matériel."

On the remainder of the front small adjustment actions allowed us to rectify the line in our favor and brought us some prisoners and war booty. On the Asiago plateau some of our small detachments daringly penetrated, in full daylight, into an enemy advanced post and, after a lively struggle, captured the garrison."

Ten enemy airplanes and three captive balloons were brought down."

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Austrian War Office issued on Sunday the following statement:

The fighting on the Piave was less violent again yesterday, and only at the southern wing of our army front did the enemy resume in the afternoon his counter-attacks. Elsewhere there were artillery duels."

The heavy rains, which have descended in downpours almost daily during the last week in Venezia, which have placed under water broad stretches of the plain, have multiplied the burdens of the troops and the privations of warfare."

The Piave has become a rushing stream, and its volumes of water have many times made it impossible for several hours to communicate between the two banks. It is only possible with the greatest difficulty to provide the fighting men at the front with the most necessary supplies of munitions and provisions. All the greater, therefore, is the recognition due to the brave troops whose fighting force has been unimpaired even by such a difficult situation."

Sunday—The Austrian War Office issued on Sunday the following report:

The fighting on the Piave diminished in violence on Friday. Wherever the Italians renewed their attacks, as, for instance, in some sectors of Montello and to the west of San Dona, they were repulsed with heavy losses as before."

Between June 15 and 20 the enemy lost 42 airplanes owing to the activity of our aviators and anti-aircraft guns. He also lost four captive balloons. The number of prisoners has increased to 40,000. Among them are a few Tzecho-Slovak legionaries, who were immediately subjected to the treatment prescribed by martial law."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further improvement of American positions northwest of Château Thierry is noted in General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday which was received today at the War Department. Artillery activity and the repulse of an enemy raid in the Vosges also are reported. The communiqué follows:

"Section A—In spite of opposition we again improved our positions northwest of Château Thierry. In this region the artillery of both sides continues active. In the Vosges where patrolling has been very active, a raid attempted by the enemy was repulsed."

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

Semenoff Movement Abortive HARBIN, Russia (June 19)—(By the Associated Press)—General Semenoff's movement against the Bolsheviks in Eastern Siberia has proved definitely abortive, in the opinion of British and French military observers at Manchuria.

Although not defeated in battle, he has been surrounded by superior forces and obliged to retreat into Manchuria. The Chinese authorities have demanded that he disarm on crossing the frontier and surrender his cannon and munitions. He has refused the demand but recognizes that unless a third power intervenes the surrender of his arms is imperative."

The Bolshevik forces operating along the trans-Siberian railway and against General Semenoff are assisted by from 2000 to 3000 released German and Austrian prisoners. Good discipline is being enforced, and the army has two airplanes in use."

All the Cossacks recruited in conquered territory by General Semenoff have gone over to the Bolsheviks in order to preserve their homes and protect their families. They joined Semenoff gladly, but his retreat left their possessions at the mercy of the Bolsheviks. Their attitude is said to be that it is useless for Russians alone to fight the Bolsheviks and released prisoners."

It is reported that the forces under General Orloff which had been ordered to assist General Semenoff had decided not to advance, believing that it is useless to continue the struggle against the Bolsheviks. On the eastern Manchurian front on June 17, independent forces under General Kalmakoff attacked the Bolsheviks at Grodekova. The Bolsheviks were driven back in a brief engagement, but counter-attacked and compelled Kalmakoff to retreat to Pogranichnaya."

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BULGARIA, TURKEY
AND THE DOBRUDJA

Dr. von Kuehlmann Tells the Reichstag of Differences Over Treaty—Rumania's Position

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Reichstag discussed on Friday the Rumanian peace treaty, which was eventually referred to committee. All the party spokesmen, except the Minority Socialist, endorsed the treaty. Herr Scheidemann, observing that its importance cannot yet be estimated, and reiterating that Germany has done everything, and that the enemy forced the decision of arms which came in the East with Brest-Litovsk as its sequel.

Herr Ledebour, for the Minority Socialists, denounced a peace forced on a vanquished enemy, and demanded a plebiscite in Dobrudja; and, regarding the conservative spokesman's attack on the Hohenzollern dynasty in Rumania, declared that dynasties were doing mischief everywhere, and the Reichstag would eventually settle accounts with those that had driven their people to destruction by a wrong policy."

Herr Kuehlmann subsequently emphatically challenged these remarks. After insisting the co-dominion in Northern Dobrudja was an entirely provisional arrangement which must find its natural solution in the union of the region with the Bulgarian, but that, in the face of the difference of opinion between Bulgaria and Turkey, Germany must carefully avoid favoring one ally at the expense of the other, Herr Kuehlmann said German opinion of the Rumanian policy would depend on the degree to which national atonement was made by bringing to account the small group who for selfish, frivolous or criminal reasons had driven an unwilling people into war."

"Just as in other countries, too," interjected Herr Ledebour; whereupon a voice from the right retorted: "Where then? In America, perhaps?" The speech from the throne at the recent opening of the Rumanian Parliament, Herr Kuehlmann concluded, seemed to offer a not unfavorable glimpse into the future as regarded the Rumanian policy."

RUSSIANS APPEAL
FOR INTERVENTION

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An earnest plea for intervention in Russia, either economic or armed, has been sent to President Wilson by a large group of Russians here.

The plea is set forth in a long cablegram delivered to the American Embassy for transmission to Washington. It is signed by Constantine Nabokoff, chargé d'affaires at London; M. Stachovich, Ambassador to Spain; Mrs. Ariadne Tierskova, member of the central executive committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party; Dr. James Govronsky, Admiral Kedrow, General Germanov, N. N. Nordmann of the Foreign Office of the provisional government, and approximately 100 more, some of them prominent in the affairs of the Kerensky government. It is understood that a similar appeal will be made by the Russian Ambassador at Washington. The picture of an exhausted Russia, with Germany in the rôle of possible benefactor, is held up to President Wilson, who is told that "further economic penetration into Russia is a calamity for our country and a grave menace to the Allies."

It is pointed out that with the natural wealth of Russia in its hands Germany can wage war for a long period despite the blockade, and it is added that to set up a serious barrier to further penetrations by the Germans is possible only by force of arms."

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Although not defeated in battle, he has been surrounded by superior forces and obliged to retreat into Manchuria. The Chinese authorities have demanded that he disarm on crossing the frontier and surrender his cannon and munitions. He has refused the demand but recognizes that unless a third power intervenes the surrender of his arms is imperative."

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branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Senate of Canada was formally handed to Sir Robert Borden last night by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The ceremony took place in the library of the House of Lords before a distinguished gathering. The Lord Chancellor expressed the hope that the new black rod would play its part in Canadian parliamentary procedure through many centuries of peace, progress and prosperity. The scroll accompanying the black rod is signed by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker as joint presidents of the British branch of the association.

BOLSHEVIST RULE
DECLARED FAILING

Tzecho-Slovaks Held Responsible, According to Mr. Burtseff, Praising Siberian Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Burtseff, a well-known Russian revolutionary who was interviewed by Le Matin's representative at Stockholm, states that owing to the action of Tzecho-Slovaks, the Bolshevik régime is breaking up. It would have ended before now, but for Germany's interest in keeping it alive until Russia's disintegration had been completed. Mr. Burtseff also expressed confidence in the new government in Siberia which would rally all patriots."

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday, June 13)—(By the Associated Press)—In connection with the unfavorable reply to the Bolshevik Government to the request of the Entente Allies to cease military operations against the Tzecho-Slovaks, the Associated Press today interviewed the Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherine. He stated that the Soviet Government would not change the course it had taken against them."

"There is no other way left to deal with them but compulsory disarmament," said the Foreign Minister. "They have been counter-revolutionaries since the days of the Kiev Rada, when they conspired against the Soviet Government, as documents in our possession prove, and there can be no compromise between us and counter-revolutionaries."

Germany's Exploitation of Russia SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England (Monday)—The wide exploitations of Russia's natural riches by Germany in the form of numerous concessions granted by the Soviet Government is mentioned in a Reuter Moscow message, undated, which quotes a statement by Mr. Bronsky, the commissary for commerce and industry. To meet Russia's engagements to Germany, Mr. Bronsky stated, the Soviet Government would be compelled to conclude a foreign loan, the interest on which would be met in proportional shares by the raw materials which Russia produces. The concessions mentioned were to be guaranteed for the loan and to insure payment for the goods which Germany would provide to Russia. Control of the concessions would rest with the Russian Government, which would also receive part of the profits. Germany would be asked not to interfere in Russia's internal policy nor in her relations with Ukraine, Poland and the Caucasus. Germany would guarantee to Russia at least half of the mineral output of the Krivokrog and Caucasian regions and would carry out rectifications of the Russo-Ukrainian frontiers."

MUNICIPAL COAL PILE IS PLANNED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

BOSTON, Mass.—This city will have a municipal coal pile if plans now under consideration by the Municipal Supplies Committee of the City Council, headed by Councilman James A. Watson, work out as expected. It is hoped to store 400,000 tons on the Huntington Avenue grounds formerly used for a baseball park to meet the needs of citizens next winter.

The committee is looking to the possible securing of an unworked mine in the coal district of Pennsylvania such as has been done by New York, which city gets the entire output of its new acquisition."

Chairman Watson would provide the funds for this proposition by a bond issue by the city but because of the present difficulty surrounding new financing it is believed the money will have to be raised in some other way not yet determined. The whole project is in only a formative state at the present time."

HAWAII GOVERNOR IS INAUGURATED

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Charles J. McCarthy was recently inaugurated as Governor of the territory of Hawaii, succeeding Lucius E. Pinkham.

In connection with the inauguration, it was asserted by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, that President Wilson would soon issue a proclamation, under the Overman Act, providing for the continuous cultivation of government land, the leases of which have expired or will expire during the war."

A Box of Abrams Sisters' COOKIES and CAKES

Brings "Miles of Smiles" to Our Soldier Boys in Camp.

DELIVERED FRESH TO ANY PART OF U. S. \$1.50

9 East Grace Street, RICHMOND, VA.

STANDING OF STATES
ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 13
Number that have voted against, 11
Number that have yet to vote, 32
Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MONTANA—Feb. 13.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.

RUSSIAN PEASANT ON HIS STEPPES

English Worker Shows Why Indulgence Must Be Shown Toward People Who Have No Conception of Democracy

The following article has been specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by a correspondent who has recently returned from Russia after having lived and worked for some time among the peasants in that country.

LONDON, England.—Progress, civilization (let us use these terms with confidence, are the result of man's efforts to make two blades of grass grow where formerly but one grew. Let us take all credit due for our achievement! . . . that so comparatively few of us go hungry nowadays, and from our superior position render aid to our less fortunate brethren in the primitive parts of the earth.

I preface this description of one of the backward places of the earth in this manner, in my desire to attract your sympathy for my subject, the Russian peasant, and, knowing the present discredit in which the name of Russia is involved, in some quarters, to appeal to the sentiments of universal brotherhood, to the feeling that we are all bound in our sympathies for one another only by the limits of our imagination.

Let me, then, stir your imagination; giving you, if possible, an impression of the peasants of the South Eastern Steppe, of the department of Buzuluk: an impression created during more than a year of relief work among them, carried out under the Society of Friends.

We would be wise not too hastily to condemn Russia. Her trials have been great. We in the west can hardly realize how great. While she remained a solid entity, Russia performed her part in the war as admirably and as heroically as did any of the Allies. When she broke up she was rendered incapable of any kind of concerted action; but she should be judged by her own extremity rather than by our need.

However we stand in the matter, there could be no personal resentment felt for the Russian peasants by any one of allied nationality who had been permitted, as was the writer, to dwell among them. Wholly disconnected with the war (except that most of their men have gone to fight its battles); at once above and below its issues; simple, unlearned, credulous, they make a strong appeal to our sympathies, and in much that is virtuous in them, a rebuke to our more sophisticated morality. No earnest philosopher can remain long among a pious and primitive people, without being rendered humble and modest by an insight of the power bestowed upon him, and the little use to which it has been put.

The Steppe village is large . . . to the British idea at least; accustomed to a scattered rural population. But there, as in most parts of the world, the inhabitants of large areas collect together in one village, often traversing great distances to their work each day. The land supports many tribes besides the native Russian; each speaking its own language, forming its own village, and easily recognizable in type and dress. Seen from afar upon the wide and utter flatness of the plain, the houses cluster, lowly, around the church with its silver and green cupola. To closer inspection they exhibit a long, wide, rather featureless street.

The house invariably consists of two rooms, each about 14 feet square; the first, a kitchen, entered by a padded door from the porch. A quarter of the space of this is taken up by the stove, a huge affair, like an English brick oven. On the top of this at night sleep four or five people; in winter the children spend most of the day there. The rest of the family sleep in the inner room on the wooden beds, or on the floor. The furniture consists of a wooden bench running round the wall. Add to these a couple of wooden beds in the inner room, spinning wheels and hand-looms, and you have the stock of moveables.

At the back, in the yard, which is always surrounded by outhouses, is situated the steam bath. In this, the whole household indulges at least once a week. It is not uncommon in the winter to see them go out after this and roll in the snow. The stoves are kept burning night and day, and the windows are never opened, and the fuel gives an unpleasant, sour odor to everything.

In such a house as this it is usual for about twenty people to live; for the sons, when married, bring home their wives to live under the paternal roof, in the way of all primitive people. It is not uncommon to find four generations in one house; and I have seen as many as six married women living together, and happily.

The picture of such a household is incomplete today, under stress of war, unless it includes a family of refugees from some distant and over-run province or, perhaps, an Austrian prisoner, brought in to help till the soil. Add in the winter innumerable calves, pigs, hens and every kind of young live stock, brought in to share the heat, and the picture of these primitive homes is complete in every detail.

This is a crude catalogue of facts; yet it must be remembered that the life to which it refers is a hard one. For the climate out there has a hard and brief certainty that is almost inhuman. A summer, short and fierce, with little of the gentle decline of autumn; and a winter that holds the ground well through our western spring. With May comes the thaw, when the village street is turned to a lake, and the whole plain reflects the sky above it. And hard upon the receding floods come the flowers.

One's activities are very definitely

prescribed by such a climate. During the short summer the work is prolonged and arduous. Out at dawn and home at dusk; while the crops, sown, with little skill and lightly, spring up, ripen, and wither under a fierce and cloudless sky. From November, when the sapless twigs and rushes are gathered and stored, winter settles down on the land. All labor out of doors ceases. It never rains, winter or summer; but during the former blizzards sweep across the Steppe. The women employ their time in spinning and weaving, but apathy falls upon the men, who sit dozing by the fire.

Imagine the advent of members of the Friends War Victims Relief Mission in such a society! The villagers gather round us in excited groups. Where have we come from? Where is England? Is it a part of Russia? Are we prisoners like the Austrians? Why have we come? How much are we paid? How many children have we got? How did we get there? Is it cold with us? How much do our clothes cost? Is England near the "front"? Have we seen their husbands? When will there be peace? I have referred to Russia's present position in the world; whatever we think of it, whether we blame, or as I think we should, pity and try to help; to identify these people in any way with this position is idle; as well try to fasten upon the children the shortcomings of the parents. They are children; yet at the same time our fellow human beings, only not so advanced along the paths of knowledge as we; simple and credulous; and in need of our help and guidance.

They have been brought up to one order of society, and it has fallen; it has not crumbled, as with us; but at a blow they have been deprived of social cohesion, and, having no political philosophy, they have nothing with which to replace it. Credulous; they believe as they are instructed; untaught (there are women who do not know the names of the days of the week), they are ready for any explanation. Of the revolution . . . and it is only the indefinite ripples of rumor that have reached them . . . of the meaning of the revolution they are quite ignorant. "If there is no Tsar, there is no God," they argue. But it was intimated that the Tsar made the war. "Then there will be peace now," they concluded, with admirable logic, and they took his portrait off their walls and put it away.

They have been brought up to consider themselves as the ground beneath their masters' feet. "Ah, we peasants," said an old woman to the writer, "we are just pigs"; and she meant it. And now they are told that they are good as another and perhaps better. But it means nothing to them; nor can it compensate them for the loss of their former faith. It is true that to give a dog a bad name is to hang him, and it is true (one hopes) that the Socialist formula is likely, in the long run, to lead more definitely out of the material rut and inertia in which they live; but they deserve all the compassion and help they can get.

They are faced by famine at the moment: the result of the withdrawal of so many able-bodied men, and of the loss of exceptional drought. It is the first desire of all who have lived among them and known them to help them through the trying times ahead of them, and toward that better time to which they have looked forward for so many hundred years. They have indeed learned to endure and to hope as few other people. Yet the spectacle they present is never sordid. Their life, it is true, holds none of the graces; even their industry has little picturesque quality; and their methods are crude.

In a land subject to drought, they do more than scratch the surface with a harrow for the sowing of the corn. Yet their ways are all so colored with the light of piety, and identified with the practice of the broad, fundamental virtues, that they are more than redeemed. Self-supporting, and free from duplicity, they possess the dignity of all primitive agriculturists, and they make the appeal of children in distress.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns, at the request of George P. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

BOOKS FOR W. A. A. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An urgent appeal is made for a large number of books—about 25,000—are needed at once—to provide libraries in the hostels occupied by workers of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps (the W. A. A. C.). Novels by popular authors are mostly in demand. The books will be distributed to the recreation rooms of the various W. A. A. C. hostels situated in the United Kingdom and overseas, but should be sent to "Camps Library" who are cooperating with H. Q. M. A. A. C. Books have only to be handed in at any post office unwrapped and unaddressed, and they will be delivered without any expense to the givers. If an acknowledgment is required, the books should be sent by parcel post addressed "H.Q. Secretary, Camps Library, 45 Horseferry Road, Westminster," and marked clearly on the outside "for the library of the W. A. A. C." Indoor and outdoor games of all descriptions are also required, and can be handed, or sent, to headquarters W. A. A. C., 49 Grosvenor Road, S. W. 1.

TANTE LOTJE'S OLD FRIENDS

"Rain, rain, go to Spain," sang one of the little girls for the fiftieth time, and each time her voice grew more out of tune with vexation. "Oh, Tante Lotje, don't you hate rain!"

Tante Lotje chuckled. "Hate!" said she. "What a big, big word. I never yet saw anything big enough to fit it." She sighed and her tone of regret was hugely comical. You might have thought that she actually envied the little girl her morose pleasure of frowning at the rain that beat upon the panes of the bay-window, that rushed in wild torrents down the gutters of Batavia-strat and riddled



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"The morose pleasure of frowning at the rain"

the leaden surface of the canals as with shot. Nor was that little girl's frown the only one, and Tante Lotje's gentle mocking gaze encountered but dark and listless faces as it wandered about the circle of her "nephews" and "nieces."

"What a pity," she murmured, devoting her attention to an intricate darning stitch on the tablecloth in her lap, but smiling archly the while, "that my company seems to be all out of sorts today. I thought we should have such a good time talking about my 'old friends.'"

Now who would have thought that there was magic in those simple words? Yet, what but magic could suddenly have made all those gloomy eyes glisten, all those fretful voices become resonant with excitement and expectation?

Tante Lotje's "old friends"! Indeed, we knew them well. Their stories, too, we knew, almost as well as Tante Lotje did, and when listening to the oft-told but ever-fascinating tales we quite frequently interrupted the narrative when the order in which Tante Lotje related the incidents of the long, faithful careers of her friends differed from the order to which we were accustomed. The language of Tante Lotje's friends was intelligible only to her. It was a language, she assured us, that we could all learn to understand by cherishing and revering the ancient, silent story-tellers in the proportion that their faithful service and weight of memory demanded. But in the meantime Tante Lotje's free translation suited us well enough.

Now the rain might continue to lash the window-panes; the Hague might hide her usually bright and smiling face in a veil of damp, low-hanging clouds; we were away, upon the wings of Tante Lotje's stories, to the fair-land of memory.

Such tales as the old clock had to tell, of all the old Dutch houses in which it had stood, of all the Dutch boys and girls—boys and girls no longer—who had watched the full-rigged ship on its face battle with imaginary breakers; watched the sun and moon that at regular intervals shot out from and disappeared behind clouds. On the hour, when it filled the house with the boom of the great bell of Leyden, it told of the day when that bell had announced the end of a long, heroic siege and the invading Spaniard had fled before the water rushing through pierced dikes. And again on the quarter, when it broke into sweet, melodious chimes, it was the story of a Dutch crusader, as pious as he was brave, who had found those silver bells in a pagan temple of the Holy Land and brought them back to adorn the church of Leyden.

Then there was the Friesland cabinet, its glossy mahogany sides covered with a network of fine cracks, as if upon them the hand of time had etched the record of a proud, eventful past. As Tante Lotje spoke we could almost see him, the first master of that cabinet, who had had it built from the wood his vessels brought from the forests of San Domingo. A typical Friesland he had been, that first master of the cabinet, fiery and independent, a prince in his own right, though a prince of democracy. Erect and defiant he had stood before a tyrannical conqueror, vowing, true to Friesland spirit, "to kneel down only before God."

breath of wind-swept ocean highways admit on one gallant, interminable voyage.

The portrait-group over the sofa was a source of ever-fresh interest to us. In our childish minds new curiosities concerning it would forever keep bobbing up to the best of her ability. It was a huge painting, done in the "grand manner" by a Dutch artist whose chief difficulty seemed to have lain in deciding whether he admired Lawrence most, or Ingres. Upon a terrace, against a theatrical background of sumptuous curtains, disclosing a romantic landscape, stood a lovely young woman in black velvet and pearls. She held a little girl by the hand, fresh and dainty as a flower, and at her feet sat two suspiciously angelic-looking little boys, stroking a pair of greyhounds. The lovely young woman was Tante Lotje's mother; the little girl that surely never soiled her frocks was Tante Lotje herself, and the little boys, in lace collars and satin breeches, who surely never knew the joys of rough games and fist fights, were Tante Lotje's brothers, one a retired admiral, the other one still in active service. How those children of the portrait puzzled us. In what bewilderment did we gaze from Tante Lotje's wrinkled cheek to the flower-face of the little girl in the painting, and when the two admirals called, filling the quiet, little house with the resonance of their quarter-deck voices, from their grin side-whiskers to the pink-and-white faces of those gentle little boys, fondling their pets on the terrace.

The climax of a rainy-day entertainment usually was to dress up "like the portrait." And the great moment of triumph for the little girl who posed as Tante Lotje's beautiful, stately mother arrived when Keetje, the faithful servant, summoned at the last moment to inspect the group, would exclaim, in a voice that could be heard from one end of The Hague to the other: "Bless me soul, if she ain't the image of the 'ouwe Mevrouw'!" —W. X.

TRADES CONFERENCE HELD AT SUNDERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SUNDERLAND, England.—The annual conference of the Federation of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades was held recently in Sunderland. Mr. John Hill, general secretary of the United Society of Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, presided.

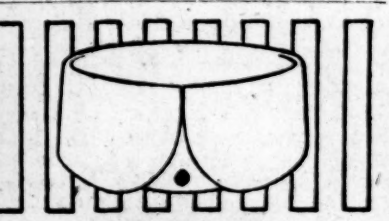
The question of the restoration of trade union rights and practices after the war was considered, and the conference decided to press for an amended bill to safeguard restoration. A scheme for the closer unity of all societies under definite financial responsibilities was adopted, as was the report of a special committee set up, at the request of the government, to consider a scheme for teaching skilled trades to discharged soldiers and sailors. With regard to the shipyard at Chepstow the federation decided to oppose strongly any attempt of the government to introduce soldier labor under army discipline and rates of pay, and to force the government to carry out their undertaking that if military labor was required for the work, the men should be placed under civilian rights and conditions. The federation also agreed to repeat the demand of the workers for an increase on pre-war rates of pay of 100 per cent.

In the course of an address, Mr. W. H. Dugdale, vice-chairman of the Weir Shipbuilders Association, remarked that the conference marked the first time that employers and employees had met together with the united object of increasing the output. It would also serve, he said, as an illustration of the inaccuracy of certain statements that had gained currency in the House of Commons during a section of the press, to the effect that friction between employers and men was restricting output. Mr. Dugdale also referred to the scheme recently ratified at York to avoid disputes and eliminate friction, and said that if the men would assist the employers the employers, in turn, would assist the men.

Mr. John Hill, the chairman, referred to the York agreement as the most comprehensive agreement ever made between trade unionists and their employers to prevent disputes. Not only did it set up the most expeditious machinery that had ever been established between employers and workers, but it set up a series of committees with functions and duties far wider than had hitherto been contemplated. As a federation, Mr. Hill said, they must see that they maintained and increased the lead they had taken.

APPOINTMENT OF CONTROLLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. H. Mead Taylor to be controller of trading accounts of the Board of Trade. Mr. Mead Taylor's offices will be in Gwydder House, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1.



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THE ATTITUDE OF BULGARIA IN WAR

Balkan State Has Proved Useful Pawn for Central Powers in Political Maneuvers of Near-East War Program

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the most striking features of the present war is the important part which the Balkan States have played. The war began in the Peninsula, and even if its real causes had not, as has been affirmed, become evident to Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay, the issue was recognized in Petrograd, for the negotiations which had followed the presentation of the Austrian ultimatum had made it clear that the destruction of at least one Balkan power was in contemplation.

Moreover, Austria had never concealed her ambition to secure access to the Aegean Sea, and since the fall identified herself closely with the Hapsburg ambition, but had developed a policy of her own in the Near East. Whether the objects of Pan-Germanism were appreciated or not, there was ample evidence that Germany intended to dominate the Bosphorus and bring at any rate the northern half of Asia Minor within her sphere of influence.

That Bulgaria, by virtue of her geographical position, was destined to occupy a rôle out of all proportion to her resources and population was so obvious to the Serbian Government that in the first month of the war it advised Russia of their readiness to cede to Bulgaria territories east of the Vardar River in return for a policy of loyal neutrality, and at the same time they indicated that, in their opinion, the moment had arrived when Rumania, Greece and Serbia should, by mutual sacrifices, seek to reform the Balkan "bloc" in order to safeguard their common interests. Serbia also declared her readiness to assist Bulgaria to regain the Thracian territories which she had lost to Turkey in 1913.

Once Turkey joined forces with the Central Empires it became clear to all the chancelleries of Europe that Bulgaria was in a position to offer considerable service to either side. By the exercise of that loyal neutrality for which Serbia had made an ineffectual bid two months previously, she could have cut off Turkey from all assistance and rendered her ultimate defeat merely a matter of time. Her active adherence to the Entente Powers would have enabled them to force the capitulation of Constantinople in a few weeks.

As events turned out, the benevolent neutrality which she accorded to the Central Empires during the first 12 months of the war enabled her to impose neutrality upon Greece and Serbia and strengthened Turkey, while her actual adherence to the Teutonic alliance was fraught with incalculable consequences. It permitted the hosts of Germany and Austria to break down the rampart which the Serbian Army had built up between Berlin and Baghdad; the trans-Balkan railway speedily carried German ammunition to the Bosphorus, and Turkish grain, oil and cotton to Germany. It conveyed Teuton cadres to Turkey and Ottoman divisions to Austria, and robbed the Gallipoli expedition of its last hope of success. It, and it alone, necessitated the costly campaigns in Mesopotamia, Syria, and Macedonia, and the dispersion of allied forces which led to so much controversy in England.

In the early months of the war there was little reason to doubt the attitude of Bucharest and Athens. Despite the foresight which had placed a Hohenzollern on the throne of Rumania and the intrigues which had provided a German consort for King Constantine, the sympathies of both peoples were clearly with the Entente Powers. True, M. Bratianu's diplomacy was fiftful; he endeavored to keep in with both sides; he knew, of course, that his country was under obligations to the Central Empires; but his long-sustained neutrality was mainly dictated by fear of Bulgaria, and he had been informed in August, 1914, by his Minister in Berlin that a close understanding existed between Germany and Bulgaria.

There was no ambiguity whatever about the position of Greece. While hostilities were still confined to Aus-

tria and Serbia (Aug. 2, 1914), the government made it clear that any attack by Bulgaria upon her ally would precipitate her intervention. M. Venizelos maintained a well-equipped army of 120,000 men with the colors, and when the war spread, speedily placed the entire Hellenic forces at the disposal of the Entente (Aug. 6). The Allies declined this proffered assistance.

On two subsequent occasions in the first winter of the war (in October and November, 1914), Viscount Grey appealed for Greek assistance, and on either occasion his invitation would have been accepted had the Entente been prepared to guarantee the Greek Army against attack by Bulgaria. Nevertheless, Greece rendered precious aid to the Allies by her early determination to stand by the Greco-Serbian treaty, and in 1914 the Central Powers, finding M. Venizelos stubbornly loyal to his engagements, were obliged to advise the Athens Cabinet that they would "recommend Bulgaria not to intervene in order not to provoke the simultaneous intervention of Greece."

Thus Bulgaria was, so to speak, the dark horse in the Balkan stable, and in view of the tremendous issue involved, it is surprising that no serious effort was made to induce her to determine her attitude. The reading of recent Balkan history certainly pointed to the existence of significantly friendly relations between Sofia and Vienna, but the Entente statesmen were apparently convinced that Bulgaria was actuated solely by a desire to establish her so-called "national unity," and no serious steps were taken until the end of January, 1915, when Viscount Grey pressed M. Venizelos to negotiate a reformation of the Balkan "bloc" on the basis of mutual concessions to Bulgaria. The Greek Premier applied himself to the task with characteristic enthusiasm and statesmanship, but within a month Sofia wrecked all hope of a favorable termination to the pourparlers by contracting a loan in Berlin, an event which M. Venizelos accepted as positive proof of devotion to the Germanic cause.

Thereafter the armies of the Entente in the eastern theaters of the war suffered one check after another, and the attempts to buy Bulgarian assistance increased in proportion. It soon became evident that the only real chance of forcing the Dardanelles lay in action by King Ferdinand's army, and a point was eventually reached when practically all the acknowledged demands of the Sofia Cabinet were conceded. At this point, when it was obvious that negotiations could be protracted no longer and that a definite answer must at length be given, the army was mobilized in order to maintain an "armed neutrality."

A few weeks more grace was obtained on the strength of assurances that no hostility to Serbia was intended, and then, when the Austro-German forces had been accorded time to commence their great attack, the mask was thrown down and Bulgaria came out openly on the side of the Central Empires. Thus ended what is perhaps the greatest diplomatic bluff in history, for the Austro-Bulgarian pact had been traced on general lines before Germany threw her battalions across the Belgian frontier.

MILITARY SERVICE PANEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—As announced in the House of Commons, the Minister of National Service is forming a military service committees panel, to investigate the staff of military age in government departments, under the chairmanship of Viscount Peel, with Mr. G. Bettsworth Piggott, C. B. E., deputy chairman of the county of London appeal tribunal, and Mr. J. B. Wimble, chairman of the London ship-owners and transport workers military service committee, as deputy chairman.

A large number of distinguished and experienced gentlemen having parliamentary, tribunal and municipal or other public experience have been asked to serve on the panel, and a number have already accepted.

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LETTERS

(No. 104)
Liquor and Labor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I was very much interested in your editorial the other day entitled "Negligible," wherein you brought out the inconsistency of the national policy with reference to prohibition. While you brought out very forcibly the future loss as the result of our diverting our many bushels of grain into the production of liquor, there is at the same time a very vital element which must be considered in connection with this problem, and that is the efficiency of labor as affected by alcohol.

During these days of strenuous production it is necessary that every individual work to the utmost in the production of things necessary for the successful carrying on of the war. At the present time alcohol is seriously affecting productivity of labor. To cite exactly what I mean, I have just been told by the owner of a foundry in this town that, having paid his men off on last Saturday, today, Thursday, is the first day that he has had his full crew back on their jobs. During the three days which have elapsed, he has been able to get not more than two-thirds of his normal production.

I know that manufacturers dread to see pay days come, because of the fact that their production is decreased for several days thereafter. Due to only one cause—"booze." What better avenue for pro-German activity could there be than a saloon which is permitted by the government to diminish materially the efficiency of American labor? The time must come when this situation is remedied, as it is only fair to the boys who have gone across.

(Signed) B. M. PETTIE.
Racine, Wis., June 13, 1918.
(We have, of course, dwelt many times on this phase of the subject, but it cannot be stated too often.—The Editor.)

AMERICA AND THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The American Luncheon Club recently entertained Mr. Charles E. Russell upon his arrival in London to take charge of the European branch of the Committee of Public Information of the United States.

Mr. Russell is a friend of President Wilson, and is a well-known economist and publicist. Explaining something of the effort America had made in coming into the war, Mr. Russell said the belief in peace in the United States had been more than a preference for peace, it had been a religion. The cause America had espoused, however, was greater than any national cause. It was a struggle between two great ideals of life that never again would exist together in the same world.

In traveling about the United States, Mr. Russell said, he had seen the average American changing from the position of believing that America would not have to enter the fighting line to the clear realization that America would be tested to the utmost. The determination depicted on the faces of the American regiment that recently marched through London, he said, reflected the determination of America to be in the war to the end. Before the end of the year America hoped to have ten million men under arms. They accepted the fact that the English-speaking race had been appointed to restore liberty to the world.



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MOTIVES OF DRY "RIDER" OPPONENTS STILL UNCERTAIN

(Continued from page one)

when he said that the nation wanted "not testifiers but fighters." On this point, however, it is believed General Pershing is as good a witness as is Mr. Colby. Bishop Cannon was told by the former that he could on no condition tolerate alcoholism of any nature in the army.

Great interest will attach to the testimony to be given by Charles M. Schwab and by Henry Ford, who are familiar with working conditions and workmen. For this reason and because they are regarded as extremely independent and unbiased by political considerations considerable importance attaches to their opinion as to the desirability or non-desirability of complete sobriety among the workers of the nation in the present emergency.

Edward N. Hurley is expected to support the testimony of Mr. Colby, who is credited with representing the opposition of the Administration to prohibition at this time. The divergence of opinion between A. S. Burleson and Mr. Daniels, who are both to appear, would seem to indicate a division in the Cabinet.

Testimony Recalled

Disposition of Brewery Money to German-American Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent publication in The Christian Science Monitor of the facts concerning the method by which the brewers of the country raise money for their "educational" campaign calls attention again to the hearing held before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate in February and April of this year, when the bill to repeal the national charter of the National German-American Alliance was still pending.

In planning back over some of this testimony it may be interesting to remember that Hugh Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers Association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that he resented the charge that the brewers' association was un-American. It will be remembered that Mr. Fox said that the only brewers' money which had gotten into the hands of German-American societies was the \$29,000 for whose expenditure Mr. Fox held Percy Andrae to be wholly responsible. Mr. Andrae was the head of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, the organization through which contributions to the brewers' funds were collected by means of discounts made on bills payable by saloons and breweries to firms in the allied trade.

Mr. Andrae, as head of this association, was one of the three witnesses who appeared before the Senate subcommittee and testified as to the circumstances under which brewery money began to get into the hands of national officers of the German-American Alliance. The second of these three was John Tjarks of Baltimore, chairman of the finance committee of the alliance, and the third was Joseph Keller, president of the alliance in Indiana and one of the vice-presidents of the national alliance and chairman of its committee on organization.

The evidence, on page 216, shows that Mr. Andrae admitted to Senator Wolcott that the National Association of Commerce and Labor was in reality organized by the United States Brewers Association at the suggestion of Mr. Andrae, and that the funds which were contributed by him to the German-American Alliance were in the hands of Joseph Keller, president of the alliance in Indiana and one of the vice-presidents of the national alliance and chairman of its committee on organization.

On page 206 the evidence shows that Mr. Andrae told Senator King that the general purpose of the National Association was to combat prohibition.

Mr. Andrae, Mr. Tjarks and Mr. Keller testified in detail as to the agreed basis on which the arrangements for the receipt of brewery money were consummated in 1913. On page 257, Mr. Tjarks testified that Mr. Keller was chairman of the committee on organization representing the National German-American Alliance, with its headquarters in Indianapolis.

On pages 207, 216, 274 and 285 Mr. Andrae and Mr. Keller tell how these negotiations came about. According to this testimony, Judge Schwaab of Cincinnati, a prominent figure in German-American Alliance circles, put Mr. Andrae in touch with Mr. Keller at Indianapolis. Mr. Schwaab is said to have gone to Indianapolis to introduce Mr. Andrae to Mr. Keller. It then appears that through Mr. Keller, and at his request, an interview was arranged with Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the National German-American Alliance, in Philadelphia.

As the result of this arrangement Mr. Andrae and Mr. Keller went together to Philadelphia, and there met Mr. Tjarks and Dr. Hexamer. The testimony shows that at this meeting it was arranged that a first contribution of \$15,000 was to be paid by Mr. Andrae to Mr. Tjarks, and the latter was to transfer this to the treasurer of the National German-American Alliance, to be held by him subject to its use by Mr. Keller.

There was, according to the record on page 239, a net contribution to the alliance during the life of this agreement, for the use of the committee on organization, of \$19,033.41. The agreement ended in 1916, when the Federal Government started its prosecutions against the United States Brewers Association.

Mr. Andrae's testimony dealt with the fact that there was to be some return for this money by way of op-

position to prohibition on the part of the alliance. On pages 233 and 236 Mr. Keller gives details of what actually occurred at the conference, as follows:

Mr. Keller—The question that Mr. Andrae argued first was to organize a stricter and stricter the different state branches.

Senator King—Of the alliance? Mr. Keller—Of the alliance, yes. Mr. Andrae thought an organization would be the biggest help against prohibition.

Senator King—And desired the leaders of the national organization to effect those stronger organizations in the states?

Mr. Keller—He strongly advocated a committee for that purpose, for organization and publication, and Mr. Andrae said that he would finance it to a certain amount. He did not tell the limit of time, how long, and he explained to Dr. Hexamer the idea of how he would like to have the organization to be started and how our committee should work, and Dr. Hexamer flatly refused Mr. Andrae and said he would not want to have anything to do with it; but he said that he would recommend that Mr. Keller of Indianapolis should take the chairmanship, and it was agreed afterward with Mr. Andrae and myself in Chicago that I take the chairmanship of that committee on organization.

Senator King—Have you seen the correspondence between Dr. Hexamer and Mr. Andrae?

Mr. Keller—That is the first time I heard it, last Saturday.

Senator King—That correspondence indicates that Dr. Hexamer was a party to this agreement.

Further along the testimony ran as follows:

Senator Wolcott—Well, did Dr. Hexamer tell Mr. Andrae that he was opposed to the use of the German-American Alliance for the purpose?

Mr. Keller—No; he did not say that.

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YEAR EACH FOR 38 BOOTLEGGERS

Severe Sentences Are Imposed Upon Men From Ayer, Fitchburg, Lawrence and Lowell, Who Sell Liquor to Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Thirty-eight of the men arrested in Ayer, Fitchburg, Lawrence and Lowell in the past few weeks on a charge of bootlegging were each sentenced to one year in the houses of correction in Cambridge and Fitchburg today, by Judge Charles F. Johnson in the United States District Court. This is the maximum penalty. The sentences were the most severe since the United States Government began its drive to stop bootlegging.

The number of arrests has totaled 57 thus far. The men who had been committed by the United States District Court were taken to the jail in East Cambridge on Sunday in automobile trucks. Forty-one were taken before Judge Johnson by deputy marshals this morning. Thirty-eight of the 41 pleaded guilty, the other three not guilty.

Judge Johnson pointed out the seriousness of the offense to the men. He said: "The Congress of the United States has passed certain laws to prevent the sale or giving of intoxicating liquor to soldiers and sailors in the service of the country. The United States courts have supervision over all persons disobeying these laws, and those persons who do that are committing a serious offense against the Government of the United States in prosecuting the war."

Judge Johnson then imposed the sentences upon the 38 men of 12 months each for each count in the indictment returned by the Grand Jury against these offenders. Each had been indicted on two counts, but both sentences will be served in the one period, by order of the court.

Of the 41 who appeared, 25 were from Lowell, 10 from Fitchburg, five from Lawrence and one from Ayer. The determination of the military authorities to put a stop to this traffic in the vicinity of Camp Devens, has the approval of the business men and other citizens of the four places, who realize the responsibility of civilians to help, not do mischief to, the soldiers.

They have appealed in one way or another to the liquor dealers in each town to prevent the indirect sale of liquor to men in the service. In Fitchburg, the license commission and the chief of police, J. H. Tinsley, have cautioned the dealers repeatedly to refrain from selling to persons known to be in a position to either resell or give it to soldiers; but the only reply the liquor dealers have made has been to lodge a formal protest with Mayor W. H. Foss and the City Council against any interference with their business by the police. A claim is pending now against the city, in behalf of the owner of a building, the door of which was broken open by the police in a search for liquor.

The situation in Fitchburg presents an instance of the difference a change from prohibition to license makes in a town. Saloons there were reopened on May 1, after a year of prohibition and comparative freedom from crime. In the past seven weeks drunkenness increased 50 per cent, and it was found necessary not only to add to the police force, but to ask the authorities at Camp Devens, which is less than 12 miles away, to maintain a strong provost guard in the town.

The military authorities have given intimations more than once that unless the local police are more successful in enforcing the law, they will forbid soldiers from the camp visiting Fitchburg. The same kind of warning has been given other towns near the camp. There is no question that the authorities will do it, if it is necessary to put a stop to the practice of providing soldiers with liquor. They have done it in Lowell, removing the ban only a few weeks ago, and in Lawrence, where the order still is in effect.

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lays in putting into effect the standard eight-hour day as well as unfair inequalities alleged to have been caused by General Order No. 27, were criticized. The statement says it is evident that the commission did not consider the clerks and freight handlers, who prior to that time had received practically no increase whatever. A meeting of protest was also held at 3 Boylston Place by Boston Lodge 97, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, composed of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad employees.

PROF. T. G. MASARYK AND SLAVIC LEGION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organization in this country of Bohemians, Poles and members of other races oppressed by Austria and Germany into volunteer units of a Slavic legion authorized in an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, was discussed today at a conference between Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Professor T. G. Masaryk, president of the Free and Independent Bohemian Society.

Professor Masaryk said he yet had no definite information regarding the number of Slavs who might form volunteer units in the proposed legion. Many, he said, had failed to become naturalized Americans and would not be eligible for military duty. He plans, however, to organize a legion work as soon as the legislation is enacted.

Dr. Vladimir V. Alexandrov, president of the Russian National Defense in the United States, joined in the conference and exchanged information with Professor Masaryk regarding the Polish situation.

Under another amendment added to the Army Bill by the Senate Committee, Dr. Alexandrov said he thought the 100,000 Russians in this country might be expected to form a separate military corps.

I. W. W. MEETING PLACE IN NEW YORK RAIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Literature seized in a raid of their meeting place has convinced Asst. Dist. Atty. James E. Smith that Industrial Workers of the World are about to invade New York in an endeavor to obstruct war preparations. Mr. Smith believes that this new activity instigated and managed from the West indicates that a drive is planned against New York's anti-loading drive which becomes effective July 1. Much of the literature seized which called upon workers to "stop making material to carry on a war in the interest of the capitalist class" and which also asked for funds to be used in an attempt to get Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman out of jail, was signed by William D. Haywood, who is on trial in Chicago charged with obstructing the draft.

CHICAGO ENTERTAINS MEXICAN EDITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The 26 leading Mexican editors who are getting first hand acquaintance with conditions in the United States, after having been sent to Washington as an informal commission to strengthen relations between their country and this, arrived in Chicago on Sunday morning. They were met by members of the State Council of Defense, were taken to the American League baseball game in the afternoon and also visited the enlisted men in the naval officers training school are quartered. They will spend Monday at Great Lakes naval training station.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WAR NURSES OPENED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—

PRUSSIA AND THE FRANCHISE REFORM

Former Berlin Editor Argues That Rejection of Voting Bill by Prussian Diet Indicates Defiant Mood in Ruling Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—Dr. Hermann Rosemeier, a former editor of the Berlin Post, who is one of the group of German journalists with republican sympathies that has gathered in Switzerland, has contributed to the Freie Zeitung an article on the rejection by the Lower House of the Prussian Diet of the Franchise Reform Bill introduced by the government. While he is by no means one of those who are inclined to overestimate the importance of such a reform as the Prussian authorities propose, he nevertheless ranks the Diet's rejection of it among a series of incidents that go to show that the ruling classes in Germany think the time has now come when they can plant their feet upon a prostrate Europe, regardless of the consequences. Indeed, the very reflection that these ruling classes would really have little to fear from the passage of such a measure as that submitted to the House leads him to conclude that the rejection of it is deliberately intended to provoke the masses to revolt in order that the yoke may be planted more firmly on their neck.

Proceeding first of all to explain why he does not attach to the reform of the Prussian franchise the importance that some are inclined to assign it, Dr. Rosemeier writes: "The free franchise is the sign, in this sign we conquer. How many millions have for generations built on these fine words and on the fine melody of the 'Marschall' and 'Ludendorff'! And yet—the victory will perhaps be won in the sign of the franchise, but not through it. The franchise is of vast importance, it can become a powerful instrument of democracy, a powerful motor of social and political progress; but democracy is not created by a good franchise, a good franchise is created by democracy. Not in the sign of the franchise, but quite otherwise did democracy make its way in France, England, America."

"Secondly," continues Dr. Rosemeier, "the finest constitution is of no avail if the administration is not in conformity with its spirit," and he goes on to argue that so long as the whole of the administration, from the rural up to the provincial, is in the hands of the Junkers, a reformed Diet would mean no alteration of the situation in Prussia, which, as of Potsdam, would prevail as before.

"That," he writes, "was seen in 1848. Prussia had at that time the equal and universal (even if not direct) franchise. For the first, and up to now the only time in Prussian history representatives of the proletariat sat in the national assembly."

"The Junkers put up with it so long as the real foundation of their power, the oligarchic organization of the administration, remained untouched. But when this danger became imminent, they made from their threatened, but still firm, position, their dominion over 'das platt Land,' a successful counter-offensive, and abolished first the national assembly, and some time later the universal franchise also."

"Now it is true that a democratization of Parliament would eventually result in a democratization of the administration as well. But that costs time, and in the meantime the practical Junker would contrive to adapt himself in some way, possibly in the guise of a Conservative-Democrat, to the new situation, and to preserve the main essentials of his power all the same."

Thirdly, Dr. Rosemeier proceeds, the introduction of the equal franchise in Prussia would bring the realization of parliamentarism, of a parliamentary government, not a single step nearer. Afterward, as before, the bureaucracy would continue to administer the state as the Junkers do the provinces, and in this direction also time again would be required to effect an alteration, with the result that the bureaucracy, like the Junkers, would have an opportunity of adapting itself to the new conditions while arranging for the retention of the substance of its power."

Then, again, Dr. Rosemeier points out, the Franchise Reform Bill drawn up by the Hertling Cabinet, although undoubtedly constituting, despite all its defects, considerable progress, has been coupled with measures of a highly reactionary character, such as the scheme for extending the power of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, and that for virtually depriving the Lower House of its control of the purse—and all this in a state with a government so strong traditionally and non-parliamentary in character as that of Prussia.

And then, finally, there are all the "safeguards" to be introduced to water down the effect of the introduction of the equal franchise, the number of which increases daily, and which range from the screwing-up of the electoral age and the increased stringency of the residential qualification, to the proposals to place denominational education, and, if possible, the oligarchic municipal franchise also, permanently beyond the reach of the reforming zeal of a reformed Diet by embodying the present arrangements regarding these matters in the Constitution.

Socialists, while duly protesting against the 'safeguards,' nevertheless laid most emphasis on the mere fact of the attainment of the 'equal' franchise, and tuned his speech to the note that a government that brought in the equal franchise must be pardoned for the safeguards with which, unfortunately, it thought it good to hedge it round. Whereas Strobel, as spokesman of the Independent Socialists, wound up with the remark: "We accept this equal franchise as an installment; but only in order to continue the fight for the real equal franchise."

"The franchise reform of the Hertling-Payer-Friedberg triumvirate is at bottom nothing more than a veiling of the decided aversion of even the bourgeois Liberals and moderate Conservatives of Prussia to a real reform of the franchise; a clever attempt on the part of inner-political defalcation designed to buy the soul of democracy for a mess of pottage, and to cripple at the outset the buoyancy of the opposition movement in view of the real struggle for power impending in Prussia-Germany."

As to why, if matters stand thus, and if the passage of the present Franchise Reform Bill would leave the foundation of their power untouched, the Junkers have nevertheless rejected that measure, Dr. Rosemeier, as already indicated, puts forward the view that the rejection of franchise reform in Prussia is but one aspect of an attitude, other signs of which are the execution of a coup d'état in the Ukraine, the announcement of the imminence of a fresh offensive against Italy, the return to power of Count Tisza, and the adjournment of the Austrian Reichsrat. Moreover, he writes, "the rejection of this equal franchise by the majority of the Prussian three-class Parliament does not appear to me to be an act really dictated by honest fear of democracy. I see in it the act of political provocateurs intent upon provoking a rising because they think they can suppress it more easily now—System Ludendorff!"

For the rest, Dr. Rosemeier concludes, nothing can be more desirable for humanity, for Europe, and for democracy than that the present camouflage government in Prussia should be succeeded by a frankly reactionary one "with obligatory firing upon the people, and an obligatory tearing-up of international treaties," since the more provocative the régime established, the better. "I conclude," he writes, "with Bebel: Vivent les ennemis, nos amis!—Hurrah for our enemies, who further our cause better than do our friends!"

ROTARIANS MEET IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Meetings preliminary to the formal opening tomorrow of the ninth annual International Association of Rotary Clubs held here today were attended by the 1500 delegates from many parts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

ONE YEAR FOR DESERTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Ensign Charles A. Nelson of the first naval district has been given a court-martial sentence of one year at hard labor in the naval prison in Portsmouth, N. H., and given dishonorable discharge from the navy for desertion. Nelson has already begun serving the sentence which was approved by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the district, who states that he felt an example must be made of Nelson, who did not seem to appreciate the seriousness of his offense.

INTERNATIONAL FORUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
SARNIA, Ont.—An international event, peculiar in more ways than one, was the visit of the Sarnia City Council to an open forum of the Port Huron, Mich., council when civic affairs were discussed. The Port Huron event was conducted under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the American city and was most interesting as well as instructive, questions which affect all municipalities being taken up and discussed.

FOOD INCREASE PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Final returns from the food production drive conducted in every county in Tennessee show that 41,857 pledges were signed by Tennessee farmers, indicating that they would increase their acreage of food and feed crops and strive to increase yields per acre this year. This food production campaign was carried on by county agents and community organizations.

SASKATCHEWAN LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—The highest price yet recorded for a school quarter at the present series of government sales was realized at Delisle, where \$77 an acre was paid for 160 acres of land, a total of \$12,300. The district is chiefly settled by Americans and is one of the most prosperous in the province. Forty-four quarters brought \$30 an acre or more.

TRAVELERS TO SELL STAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—An agreement permitting their traveling salesmen to sell war savings stamps and thrift stamps during the campaign beginning June 28 has been signed by the jobbers and manufacturers of Montgomery. The merchants of Mobile have also signed such an agreement, it is reported.

ELIHU ROOT TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
KINGSTON, Ont.—Elihu Root, former United States Secretary of State, is to be the chief speaker at the Great War Veterans Association Dominion Day celebration in this city.

BAY STATE CARS ON ZONE PLAN NOW

Conductor on Swampscott Line Cheerfully Does His Best to Explain Rules on Tickets, Cash Fares, Suburban Limits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Take the word of conductor 4762 of the Swampscott division of the Bay State Street Railway for it. Life was simple for the harried conductor in the Mark Twain poem, who rehearsed his complicated duties in the following refrain:

Punch, brothers, punch, punch with care;
Punch in the presence of the passenger;
A blue trip slip for an eight cent fare,
A pink trip slip for a five cent fare,
A buff trip slip for a three cent fare.
Punch in the presence of the passenger.

For the Bay State Street Railway is on the zone-fare plan now. This morning's monologue of one conductor on part of a trip from Beach Bluffs to Riverworks may be taken as typical of what was happening all over the 900 miles of the Bay State system. "Those tickets are no good this morning. Turn them into the company's office and get your money back. Yes, we sell tickets six for a quarter, but they are good only to the traffic center. Where's that? Central Square. If you are going much beyond the square you'd better pay the regular six-cent city-zone fare. No; no transfers on any tickets. Sorry, but the starter hadn't learned all the rules if he told you that you could get a transfer on any ticket. I don't know half the new rules yet myself, but I know that much. No transfers on any tickets."

"Workmen's tickets? Yes, but I don't sell them. You'll have to pay the regular six-cent city-zone fare this morning and get your workmen's tickets at the company's office. Six-for-a-quarter tickets are the only kind I sell, and those are no good beyond the traffic center, and no good for travel evenings or Saturday afternoons or Sundays, even on this line. 'No, sir, I can't give you a transfer, even on six-cent fare to a car going to Chelsea, except in hours when no through cars to Boston are being run on the Marblehead branch."

"Sorry, madam, but I can't tell you about the new fare zones in Salem. I haven't begun to figure out this thing in the Lynn division yet. You're entitled to a transfer to the Salem car, and probably the conductor on that line can tell you. There's nobody knows half of this new system, in my opinion, not even the president of the road, except the man who invented it; and I have my doubts about him answering all the questions unless he had his blue prints handy."

The conductor now went out on the platform for a minute. "I'm not kidding, though, Bill. Good thing to make people think. Everything else is getting complicated these days, why not the street cars? Last week there were people who classed trolley car conductors with wheelbarrow chaffers. But no more. The road has just raised our wages, and I've an idea that the zone system was adopted as much to find out whether we deserved more pay as anything else." The conductor spent the rest of the journey inside the car, collecting fares and doing his best to explain the new system to the double row of passengers with corrugated brows.

"No use giving up two six-for-a-quarter tickets to ride to Summer Street, sir. You'd only be losing money, as you can make that trip on the regular six-cent city-zone fare. If you are only going to the railroad station, miss, buy the six-for-a-quarter tickets. You can save enough to buy a thrifty stamp every month."

"No trouble, madam, glad to tell you all I know about it. That transfer will take you as far as usual toward Salem. Then you will pay a cash fare, and the conductor will tell you what the arrangements are for the suburban zone tickets. Being a through car, he may have suburban zone tickets to sell. I don't sell them because my trip is only in the city zone."

"Suburban zone fares? Two cents, 2½ cents or three cents a zone, depending on the line. Sorry, I haven't an idea about the new rate on the Salem Willows line. My trip is only in the city zone, and I don't know half of it yet."

"If I hadn't had to work three trips yesterday I would have got it. I'll get it yet. Central Square! Car for Riverworks! Anybody got any pennies?"

CONSERVATION TALKS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Conservation of resources is to be the subject of lectures to be given each day, except Sunday, at 12:15, at one of the huts on the Boston Common by the women's organizations of the city.

The National Civic Federation has arranged to have a prominent speaker at the Administration Cottage, every Saturday, at 12:15. The address today, was given by Mary Schenk Woolman, chief of the Bureau of Clothing Conservation. Her subject was "Conservation of Clothing as a Necessary War Measure." Tomorrow Mrs. Robert S. Bradley of the Women's Municipal League, will speak on "The Extermination of the Fly," and tomorrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Child Welfare Cottage, Dr. Michele Nigro will give a talk to the Italian mothers on the care of children.

In the absence of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Lewis Kennedy Morse is speaking for her in behalf of the War Savings Stamps Lecture Bureau, and the National Civic Federation. Mrs. Morse is also speaking to factory employees throughout the State. Mrs. Morse stated that wherever they had

gone into the factories they had come out with 100 per cent subscribed.

Under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Massachusetts Commission of Public Safety, posters designed by pupils past and present of the Massachusetts art schools will be displayed at one of the food-administration huts on Boston Common. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer has direct charge of this work, which will be opened to the inspection of the public Monday, June 24, at 10 a. m.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS EMPLOYED IN DULUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Women conductors are now being employed in considerable numbers on the Duluth Street Railway. The innovation was made by the management on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining and holding men in view of the higher rates of pay in vogue at the shipbuilding plants. The women receive exactly the same rate of pay as male conductors, and, with overtime, they are able to earn \$90 or \$95 per month. Opposition of the Street Railway Employees Union to the proposal was dismissed at the outset by the announcement that no man in the employ of the company would lose his job through the engagement of women, and that old employees called to service through the military drafts would be given their jobs back upon being mustered out of or honorably discharged from service.

DRY TERRITORY IN WISCONSIN INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League has issued a statement saying that after midnight, June 30, 75 per cent of Wisconsin's territory will be dry and 44.2 per cent of her people will live in dry area.

The report further states: "There are 1814 dry units in Wisconsin with respective population as follows: Municipalities over 25,000 population, two. Superior, 50,000 and Madison, 35,000; between 10,000 and 25,000, two; over 5000 and less than 10,000, one; over 1000 and less than 5000, 43; under 1000, 128; unincorporated towns, 1638."

Wisconsin has the greatest ratio of breweries and of German population in the country, the report adds.

FINANCIAL LOSS BALANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The University of Chicago reports that through prudent financial administration it will show no deficit at the end of the fiscal year on June 30. It has therefore dismissed none of its faculty on this account. The total financial loss was upward of \$220,000.

DRAFTED MEN EAGER TO LEARN

Americanization of Soldiers at Camp Devens Declared to Be an Activity Which Is Yielding Good Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—States army officers are appreciating more and more the work of Americanization now being conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in many of the military training camps and cantonments of the country. They realize that if a man is to be a good, dependable soldier, he must understand, first the use of the English language, and secondly, be conscious of the duties of good citizenship, and able to fulfill them, according to the statement of an official here who has had considerable experience with soldiers who speak but little English.

In order to further the interests of Americanizing drafted men, educational lectures have been held here for some time, accomplishing much in the way of results. These have been diversified in subject, but in the main have dealt with the duties of citizens, obedience to officers and law, and the advantages of naturalization and an understanding of English.

At the present time, approximately 400 soldiers are enrolled in the English classes in this cantonment, meeting from three to five times weekly with one-hour periods of study. These gatherings are held in the Young Men's Christian Association huts, and the work is directed by G. H. Barrett, assistant educational director, who is a teacher of many years' experience.

The teachers are association workers or volunteers appointed from the soldier ranks by commanding officers, and nearly all have had teaching experience before in the military service. Eight men from the depot brigade ranks are meeting each day for the study of English, and there is another class of men who are illiterates, and who are first taught the alphabet, and to write their names. Soldiers who are unable to speak English are taught some of the simpler words first, and later considerable emphasis is laid upon the more common military terms. General reading, with simple vocabularies follows, the object being to first give the men an understanding of the words, followed by their application to the work and drill of the soldier.

Many of the commanding officers have recommended these schools to the men in their units needing instruction, and there has been an eagerness and desire to learn apparent upon the part of all who have enrolled.

The lectures given to men more ad-

vanced, but still possessing limited knowledge of current events and the causes of the war have been of great value. The lecturers have included H. H. Powers of Newton, Mass., Charles R. Brown of Yale College at New Haven, Conn., Talcott Williams of Columbia University, New York City, Charles A. Medbury of Des Moines, Ia., and many others. Men have been encouraged to read the daily newspapers to become well informed on matters of current interest and to use library books freely.

In addition to the classes for non-English-speaking soldiers, there is instruction given in the French language, arithmetic, geometry and trigonometry and typewriting. Classes for discussing events of the day are also regarded as helpful in making good citizens of the men, who in turn are expected to develop into efficient soldiers.

VIRGINIA FARMERS TO GET 200 TRACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

RICHMOND, Va.—Through the efforts of Governor Davis and the State Council of Defense, 200 tractors have been procured for the farmers of Virginia and are to be delivered at cost.

In order that they may be used to the best advantage, all requests for them are to be passed upon by G. W. Kolner, Commissioner of Agriculture. This will insure their being sent to productive sections and to those actively engaged in farming.

It is expected that many groups of farmers will use tractors on a community basis, and at a minimum cost to each user.

PITTSBURGH SLOVAKS MAY FIGHT FOR ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A recruiting campaign to enlist Bohemians and Slovaks for the allied armies has been opened in the Pittsburgh district. Lieuts. Joseph Morvat, Miroslav Niederly, Anton Holy and Aldrich Spaniel, who were commissioned in Paris, where the new Czech-Slovak nation has its headquarters, are here in the interest of the campaign, which has resulted in an enthusiastic response of their countrymen to become members of military units under their own officers and fight with the Allies in France.

ONTARIO FARM WOMEN UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A new organization to be known as the United Farm Women of Ontario was formed in this city shortly after the termination of the farmers' convention. Improvement of rural life is the aim of the association.

LOYALISTS OPPOSE LEAGUE LEADERS

Non-Partisans of North Dakota Seek to Perpetuate Themselves in Power—Forecast Indicates Their Success by Small Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Although the Farmers Non-Partisan League is daily losing votes by bringing into the State persons as to whose loyalty a suspicion has been created, the best judgment of impartial observers here seems to be that the league will perpetuate its hold on the state government at the primaries on June 24 by a narrow margin. One thing that seems certain is that the league will not repeat its landslide of two years ago.

Lynn J. Frazier, league Governor, is opposed for the Republican nomination by John Steen, who is completing his second term as State Treasurer. For the first time in many years, the Republican nomination, if it falls to Frazier, may not carry with it the election.

Stephen J. Doyle, United States marshal, who has been diligent in ferreting out sedition and disloyalty, is the favorite to win the Democratic nomination against George W. Wilkinson, recently deposed postmaster at Fargo. Should the final race come between Messrs. Frazier and Doyle, it is now regarded as very possible the Independent Republican vote will go to Doyle. While Frazier two years ago had almost 60,000 more votes than his Democratic opponent, there is, of course, a chance that a coalition between the Democrats and Republicans would defeat him.

The presence of C. A. Lindbergh, defeated league candidate for Governor in Minnesota, in North Dakota as a non-partisan campaigner, has caused considerable feeling. Conservative leaders are reported as admitting it has cost them votes. Lindbergh is speaking in a section of the State most densely populated by Americans of German descent.

It seems probable that victory for the head of the ticket will carry the whole ticket, with one or two exceptions. A league victory will return to Congress John M. Baer and George M. Young, Congressman Patrick D. Norton, turned down by the league, but endorsed by independents, is regarded as a winner.

The league defeat in Minnesota will cost the North Dakota league a great many votes, it now seems assured. Julius Schmahel, Secretary of State, and other well-known Minnesota loyalists have been in North Dakota aiding league opponents.

You Can Hasten the VICTORY

Use a gasoline that gives you most miles per gallon—So-CO-NY, a Quality gasoline.

What you save by the use of So-CO-NY can help to furnish the Allies with the sinews of war. It will hasten the Victory!

Inferior gasoline is wasteful. It clogs your engine with carbon, robs you of power and cheats you out of mileage for which you have paid.

Look for the Red, White and Blue So-CO-NY Sign.

So-CO-NY is clean, quick-starting; reliable; no waste.

The Less Waste Here
The More Haste There

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK



SO-CO-NY MOTOR GASOLINE

SUFFRAGE ISSUE MAY NOT APPEAR

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention May Drop Question in View of Probable Favorable Federal Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The long-awaited question of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention over the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution may be abandoned. In the judgment of some proponents of suffrage within the convention, this will be the sound policy in view of the high hopes entertained by those leading the fight for the national suffrage amendment that Congress will submit the question to the states this year for ratification.

The suffrage workers of Massachusetts remain silent on the issue. The Christian Science Monitor is informed that they have not definitely formulated their policy, and until this decision is reached no public announcement will be forthcoming. This decision is expected momentarily, however.

In fact, last week certain delegates to the convention were in conference with leaders of the suffrage movement outside the convention. It is understood that the whole situation was thoroughly discussed and further developments are looked for this week.

Should Congress heed the plea of President Wilson and take final action on the Anthony amendment, Massachusetts would have another ratification fight in the Legislature in 1919. If there is to be a ratification campaign, it is pointed out that it would be a tactical mistake for the suffragists to put the state suffrage amendment through the Constitutional Convention this summer. Should this be done, the suffrage organizations would have to campaign not only to win the support of a majority of the members of the next Legislature, but also would have to campaign to secure the adoption of the state amendment at the polls next November.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association, says that the matter is being considered from all angles. Apparently the Massachusetts suffragists place considerable weight upon the opinion expressed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the national suffrage movement, that there is a splendid prospect of the United States Senate mustering the two-thirds vote this summer and early to pass the Anthony amendment, which already has gone through the House.

Mrs. Teresa Crowley, until recently legislative chairman of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, and now legislative chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs, said: "I believe it would be unwise to have a campaign this fall. The people are interested in other things. Suffrage workers are giving their time and their money to the war work and they cannot expect the voters to do any less. I feel it is a most unpropitious moment to conduct a suffrage campaign in Massachusetts."

The state suffrage amendment is on the convention calendar, and every day during the two weeks of the present adjourned session it has been passed over for debate. There are numerous matters ahead of it, and it probably would not be reached for some time, in the normal course of events.

The amendment received an adverse report from the Committee on Suffrage. There were four dissenters, however. Delegates Newton of Everett, chairman of the committee, Webster of Haverhill, Sawyer of Ware and Corrigan of Natick. To place the amendment on the state ballot next fall, the convention would have to overturn this adverse report.

NO COAL PROFITS IN FREIGHT CHANGES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal dealers and distributors are prohibited in a Fuel Administrator order from adding to the price of coal that they now have on hand, the freight rate increases on this commodity which becomes effective on Tuesday. The advanced freight tariffs may be included in the price only when dealers actually have paid them to the war work and they cannot expect the voters to do any less. I feel it is a most unpropitious moment to conduct a suffrage campaign in Massachusetts.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON CANADA'S EFFORT

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Speaking at the supper given to the overseas ministers in the Royal Galleries of the House of Lords on Friday evening, Sir Robert Borden said he believed that the extreme submarine peril of 12 or 14 months ago was past. After eulogizing the navy and expressing his gratification that the spirit of England was as unflinching and indomitable as ever, he said that Canada had enlisted over 500,000 men and that there were 35,000 more men in France than a year ago. They had sent 14,000 men into the air service. The sacrifice had been equally great, 132,000 casualties in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The comparatively trifling disturbances occasioned by the enforcement of the Compulsory Service Act, he said, had been greatly exaggerated, and it was accepted from one end of Canada to the other. The spirit of the men coming in under the act was just as fine and as worthy of their country as that of the men who came

under voluntary enlistment. In Canada during this season the acreage cultivated would be 10 per cent greater than last year, and, taking wheat, oats, rye and barley, they expected a crop in Canada of about 500,000,000 bushels.

He spoke hopefully of the possibility of the War Cabinet proving the basis of the Empire's unity. They were all optimistic in this war, he added, because it has been undertaken in a cause which could not be permanently defeated. Concluding, he eloquently recalled the great valor and heroism of those seven divisions who went to France in the first weeks of the war. The doom of Prussian militarism, he concluded, was sounded when the United States entered this war.

WOMEN WORKERS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Proposed Federal Amendment Indorsed at Final Session at Which Officers Are Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Indorsement of the proposed federal amendment providing woman suffrage was given by the final session of the tenth biennial convention of the National League of Women Workers at Wellesley College today. It was voted to send a telegram to the Senate at Washington, of the convention's action.

These officers were elected: President, Mrs. Bernard Pollak; first vice-president, Mrs. Henry Ollshelmer; second vice-president, Miss Jessie H. Hunt of Providence, R. I.; third vice-president, Miss Edith M. Howes of Boston; fourth vice-president, Miss Marion Miles of Wellesley Farms; fifth vice-president, Miss Virginia Potter of New York; treasurer, Miss Jessie Rudolph of Rhode Island. The secretary, Miss Laura N. Clapp of Philadelphia, resigned and her post will be filled by the executive board.

It was voted to raise a fund of \$15,000 for the extension of club work. Each state club will secure 100 sustaining members at \$10 a year.

In order to provide for new conditions in industry brought about by the war whereby alien and non-English-speaking women workers are increasing factors, the formation of two classes of clubs, self-governing and partially self-governing, was favored. The executive committee will conduct a study of the subject and the whole question will be submitted to the individual clubs for ratification and a final report will be made at the next convention to be held in 1920 at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

It was also voted to change the names of the state organizations from associations to leagues.

Suffrage was one of the questions which came before the League in its closing sessions. The debate on it began Sunday afternoon, when one of the delegates raised the question of indorsing woman suffrage. While all seemed to be in favor, some thought that it was not a question for the association to handle. The opposite view was held by others, who insisted that the league should come out squarely for or against.

S. K. Ratcliffe of London, Eng., addressed the delegates at a mass meeting in the evening, on women and the war. Evidently without design, the trend of his whole address was a quiet affirmation of the necessity of women taking a place in the world affairs by the side of men. Women in England had gained a fresh sense of responsibility and of direct relation to their country in its supreme ordeal, he said, and the significance of that relation had lately been recognized by the grant of full citizenship to women. The special importance of the new influence was illustrated in many ways, he said, for example, in the growing prominence of women workers in skilled occupations formerly reserved for men, the spread of trade unionism among them, the tendency to accept work, the constantly increasing opportunities for trained women in positions of authority, and the success with which, in such things as clubs and canteens, the working girls were developing powers of self-government. Nothing was more certain to him than that, as the war continued, the women of America would find themselves called upon for similar services. Without them the great task could not be completed, and, beyond doubt, the manner in which they responded would go very far to determine the end to be attained and the character of the society which would emerge from the struggle, he said.

The amendment received an adverse report from the Committee on Suffrage. There were four dissenters, however. Delegates Newton of Everett, chairman of the committee, Webster of Haverhill, Sawyer of Ware and Corrigan of Natick. To place the amendment on the state ballot next fall, the convention would have to overturn this adverse report.

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UNITED STATES AND JULY 4 LAUNCHINGS

Eighty-Nine Merchant Vessels to Be Ready in the Yards on Independence Day—Navy Also Will Add to the Number

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Throughout the shipyards working under the direction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the men are endeavoring to have the largest possible number of vessels ready for launching on July 4. According to estimates prepared by the Shipping Board, 89 vessels, with a total deadweight tonnage of 439,886, will be launched that day. Thirty-seven of them are of steel construction. In addition to these merchant vessels, the navy will launch a large number.

The launching of 89 ships will exceed by 18 the number of hulls, and by 25,436 the tonnage launched in May, when a new record for yards of the nation was established.

When Chairman Hurley and Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, first called upon the shipyards for a schedule of the vessels which could be launched on July 4—the condition being made that no vessel be held back which could be added to the June output—it was estimated that from 40 to 50 would be the maximum.

This total was raised to 55. Later Mr. Schwab intimated that reports were that 70 ships might not be too many to expect. Competition among the shipyards had reached a point by that time where most of the yards, as physical conditions permitted, were working three shifts a day, regardless of weather.

Despite the pace which has been set the present announcement came as a great surprise. Mr. Hurley and Mr. Schwab look up the response of the workers in the shipyards not only as one of the most important developments since the United States entered the war, but also as an indication of what may be expected from this time in the drive to supply transports and cargo carriers. Up to this time all requirements have been met, the transportation of 900,000 men overseas having been made possible, along with a steady stream of supplies, despite the most desperate efforts of the German submarine commanders.

The shipyards have reported to the Fleet Corporation that a small army of workers is ready to put the finishing touches on the big fleet of hulls which will slide into the water on July and get them into actual service without unnecessary delay. Plans are being made to commemorate the day with celebrations at the shipyards. It is probable that the President will take some part along with Mr. Hurley, Mr. Schwab and other officials who share with the workmen the responsibility of meeting the call for ships.

Largest Wooden Ships

New 5000 Ton Standard Type Product of Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The largest wooden ship ever built is soon to be turned out in quantity by the Shipping Board. It will be a new model 5000-ton standard type, adapted from the 4700-ton boat, now being built, which was originated at Orange, Tex. Numerous changes in the design have been made by naval architects to avoid troubles encountered in previous types, especially the use of timbers so large that they cannot be obtained anywhere except in the giant forests of the Pacific Coast. All timbers needed for the new ships will be available in the pine forests of the South.

Machinery ordered for the 3500-ton wooden ships, which were the first wooden craft ordered by the board, is to be utilized in the new vessel and many of the details and the fittings on the former will be employed on the larger design to facilitate construction. Following the Shipping Board's decision to use the majority of wooden ships in the coastwise trade, it has been decided to construct the new vessels so that they may be able to tow barges, in order to get the maximum carrying capacity. Plans are being completed for the building of a fleet of 2500-ton towing barges.

Plans for new steel steamers announced today contemplate the purchase of 100 electrical propelling shafts, suitable for large-size cargo steamers and of the type found satisfactory in naval vessels. This is an innovation in merchant-ship construction. The problem of obtaining men to act as electrical engineers on the vessels has been solved by the decision to ask for the services of experts from big power plants throughout the country.

One Million Tons

New Ships to Be Delivered Before July 1 to Equal That Amount

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first million tons of new ships built on contract for the Shipping Board probably will be delivered before the end of the month. Last week deliveries totaled five steel vessels, with a deadweight tonnage of 37,830, making the grand total of 1918 production 924,200 deadweight tons. Deliveries during the first three weeks of June have averaged one ship a day, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 125,992 tons.

The first of 45 steel vessels to be built in Japan for the Shipping Board has arrived in this country and has been placed in commission under the American flag. The ship is the Eastern Sun, a cargo carrier of 9065 deadweight tons. Of 25 steel vessels chartered from Japan by the Shipping

Board 22 have been delivered on this side of the Pacific. They total approximately 145,000 tons.

Galesburg Launched
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Galesburg, a steel cargo vessel of 7500 gross tons, was launched today at the yards of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation. Miss Alice Beadle, daughter of Mayor Beadle of Galesburg, Ill., was sponsor. The vessel was named in honor of the birthplace of E. N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DRIVE

Massachusetts Committees Are to Redouble Their Efforts to Obtain a Million Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Until next Friday, when the war savings stamps campaign in Massachusetts culminates with the observance of National War Savings Pledge Day in common with the rest of the United States, the committees in every part of the State will redouble their efforts to obtain 1,000,000 pledges for stamps. Those in charge of the campaign are unable to give out even an approximate figure as to the number of pledges already secured in the State, because most of the team captains have made no report of returns to date.

Several meetings were scheduled to be held in different parts of Boston today, among them being the one at Boston Common this noon.

Sunday night's mass meeting in Symphony Hall in the interest of the campaign, at which a concert was given by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was by far the largest rally since the drive opened on June 12. The members of the orchestra gave their services for this concert and most of them bought quantities of war stamps besides. It is estimated that more than \$25,000 worth of stamps were sold during the evening.

Another enthusiastic Sunday meeting was that at North End Park, attended by more than 2000 Italians of that section. Practically every Italian society in Greater Boston was represented, and a program of speech-making and music was given. About \$15,000 was pledged for stamps and about \$10,000 worth more were purchased outright.

EDWARD DEVOTION SCHOOL GRADUATION

BROOKLINE, Mass.—With a patriotic program, including the presentation of a service flag by the Rev. Dr. George L. Perin, and the performance of George W. Chadwick's new piece, "Here Comes the Flag," by an orchestra conducted by Samuel W. Cole, director of music and head of the public school music course at the New England Conservatory, the graduation exercises of the class of 1918 at the Edward Devotion School, Brookline, were held this morning.

The address of welcome to the class was made by Joseph M. Williams, after Mr. Cole's players had given the "National Hymn," by G. W. Warren. A state flag and a United States flag were tendered by Edward P. Southwick; the school service flag by Dr. Perin.

An address was made by Col. Merchant B. Stewart, followed by music, "Unfurling the Flag," J. H. Densmore; presentation of diplomas and badges, Dr. Perin; "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the flag salute, and a benediction by Dr. Perin.

Badges for highest attainment were given as follows: In English, Mary Frances Taylor; in French, Mary Frances Taylor; in history, Charles Edward Wyzanski Jr.; in Latin, Francis Walker Cowles; in mathematics, Bertha Pauline Rosenau. The following had perfect attendance during the year: Gertrude Cadogan, Marion Colby, Frances Cowles, Margaret Dickson, Catherine Penney, Sidney Hoffman, Mary Tierney, Clarence Wachtel, Helen Wade.

SOUTH AFRICAN ALLIED RECRUITS REVIEWED

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (Saturday)—George H. Murphy, the American Consul-General here, was the principal speaker at a review this day of a body of South African recruits leaving Cape Town for a training camp. About 50 per cent of the recruits bore Dutch names.

The recruits, he said, had every right to hold their heads high and a victory was half won when soldiers smiled. The future of the world lay in the hands of the "Anglo-Saxon race," he added.

"We are now linked more than ever with the United States," said Bishop Gaul, "and one day even the Germans will thank God that these recruits, with the Americans and other allies, fought for the triumph of right."

GEORGE R. ROBERTS' VIEW

LONDON, England (Monday)—George R. Roberts, Minister of Labor, speaking at an entertainment tonight, given by a British committee to American soldiers, said that America and England had entered the war with a vow that it should continue until the aims of the Allies are attained, and the Germans have acknowledged their crime and defeat to the world. The Anglo-American democracies, he said, have established a clear understanding. The American labor representatives who recently visited England had a definite mandate from the American people not to enter into negotiations with enemy representatives until the allied cause was victorious. In that position, Mr. Roberts declared, they more truly represented British workmen than many in this country who claim to speak for them.

MORE MEN ARE ARRIVING AT CAMP

Fifteen Hundred From Massachusetts Cities and Towns Due at Ayer Cantonment Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Fifteen hundred Massachusetts men from all sections of the State are arriving here today in the draft of 5000 registrants from New England coming in the five-day period just commencing. The Massachusetts men have been assigned to companies by First Lieut. George C. Tait, officer in charge of receiving draftees.

A delegation of 2500 recruits from Camp Upton at Yaphank, L. I., has arrived in camp, most of the men having been in the army from one to three months. Many of the soldiers have been here before, having been transferred from this camp to Camp Upton, and now sent back here to complete their training. They were received by officers and non-commissioned officers of the depot brigade, and later will be given permanent assignments in organizations.

Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer of Massachusetts, presented a silk American flag to the five hundred and nineteenth engineers service battalion on Sunday. A parade and review was a feature of the occasion, and the flag was accepted by Maj. George S. Blinckly, the commanding officer. Mr. Burrill paid a high tribute to the Negro troops, and complimented the soldiers upon their fine appearance.

New Classification Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The classification of registrants in accordance with instructions sent out by Provost Marshal-General Crowder, commenced here today, and the 25 local boards have begun the work of reexamining the questionnaires and the investigation of all facts concerning each case of which there is any doubt. The work in Boston is being carried on under the direction of Judge A. K. Cohen, chairman, and Maj. Edward J. Sampson, secretary of district board No. 4.

Construction Men Wanted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—General construction men for service overseas are urgently needed by the labor battalions which Col. W. G. Austin is organizing under orders from the quartermaster-general. Men over the draft age who are experienced along this line will be given commissions. Information concerning this work will be given by Capt. J. J. Ryan at 56 State Street.

Wadsworth House for Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A portion of the Wadsworth House, a former Harvard dormitory, has been transferred for the use of the navy, and several offices are to be established in the new quarters. Commencing in August, the Officer Materiel School will occupy a part of Matthews Hall in the Harvard yard.

On Sunday, a delegation of soldiers and sailors visited several points of historic interest in this vicinity, under direction of members of the Appalachian Club. The Washington Elm, the Peabody Museum, the Stadium, and the home of Henry W. Longfellow were among the places in which special interest was evinced, and later there was a social season at the United Service Club on Boylston Street, Boston.

Drafted Men Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Nearly 250 drafted men from Greater Boston who have been receiving preliminary military training from officers of the state guard and marine corps, paraded on Sunday afternoon, later being addressed at the Parkman bandstand on the Common by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge. Many of the men are leaving for Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., this week, and several were unable to participate on account of leaving at an early hour today.

Maj. J. Dwyer of the tenth regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, was chief marshal, and in an address on the reviewing stand he noted the value of this preliminary training, stating that through it, many of the men will undoubtedly secure commissions at a much earlier date. He said that free instruction will be given them between 18 and 45 years at the state armories every night in the week with the exception of Saturday and Sunday nights.

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge made brief remarks, and later the men marched to the South Armory, where they were dismissed.

Marine Engineering School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A marine engineering school where young men may receive free training has been opened in the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, N. J., according to information received by the United States Shipping Board here. Application for enrollment may be made at the local office of the Shipping Board, Custom House, or to Prof. Edward F. Miller, chief instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Northeastern Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cannon has taken charge of the quartermaster division, Northeastern Department, U. S. A., relieving Col. S. Field Dallah, who has been in charge, and who has been assigned to the fourteenth cavalry division.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the department, was at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., this afternoon, being accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Richard J. Hill.

Lieutenant Stehlin of the British Canadian recruiting mission was a

visitor at army headquarters today, and was in conference with Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan and Lieut. A. Morize of the French Military Mission.

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Leo A. Spillane of the war risk insurance department will address a gathering of drafted men in divisions 1 and 2 in Chelsea, Mass., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. He will speak of the advantages of war risk insurance for enlisted men, and will explain how insurance may be secured, also allotments, allowances, and compensations. The meeting will be held in the City Hall, and will be in charge of Mayor Edward Willard, who will preside.

First Naval District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, in command of the first naval district, has been assigned a naval barge for his use in the district, and the craft will probably be a feature of Naval Day, which will be observed in the Charles River Basin on Saturday, June 29. The barge will bear the two stars indicating a rear admiral's rank on its bow, and it will be used by Rear Admiral Wood in making inspection trips throughout his district.

Rear Admiral Wood will introduce Ralph D. Paine when he lectures in Tremont Temple Tuesday evening. Mr. Paine has the sanction and indorsement of the Navy Department, and has had extended service with the British torpedo and submarine fleet off the coast of France. The subject will be "The Fighting Fleets." On the following evening, Rear Admiral Wood will attend the exercises at the Harvard Club, held in connection with the presentation to the club of a portrait of Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan of the French Military Mission.

Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, assistant to the chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts in Washington, D. C., was in conference with Rear Admiral Wood today. Another recent visitor at naval headquarters was Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, retired, who was in conference with Rear Admiral Wood and other officials in regard to the course of instruction being followed at the Officer Materiel School in Cambridge, Mass. Rear Admiral Chester has been in service at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and he has more recently been assigned to naval instruction work at Brown University, Providence, R. I.

M. CLEMENCEAU VISITS THE AMERICAN CAMP

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, passed the day at American headquarters. He was accompanied by Capt. André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, recently appointed head of the new department for Franco-American cooperation in the war. They had luncheon with General Pershing, and afterward inspected the American troops.

An important military conference was held during the afternoon. Among those present were M. Clemenceau, General Pershing, General Foch, who came specially for the occasion, Captain Tardieu, X. Jor-General McAndrew and Generals Mordacq and Wegmann.

Questions concerning Franco-American cooperation were discussed and measures to be taken in the next few months in concert were talked over. Complete agreement was reached on all points. The troops quartered where the inspection was held belong to a division which landed less than a week ago. They were presented to M. Clemenceau by General Pershing and Major-General McAndrew. The magnificent bearing of the men and their perfect training strongly impressed the Premier, who chatted with them, and realized for himself their desire to get into line as early as possible and their determination to win.

General Pershing hastily gathered the officers of the regiment in the cantonment when M. Clemenceau arrived. The Premier spoke a few words to the officers expressive of the great confidence of France in the men from overseas, and thanked for the aid she was receiving from America at the decisive hour of the struggle for the liberty of the world.

The Premier then spoke to the villagers, who had assembled when the news of his presence became known, and mingled with the American soldiers who crowded around him. He explained to the people what America was doing in order to bring its greatest strength to the Allies with the maximum of rapidity. The Mayor of the village made a brief speech in reply.

"All right," he said, "we can wait as long as is necessary, for we have confidence."

"KINDERGARTEN" RETAINED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The name "kindergarten," although of German origin, is to be retained for the present at least, according to Miss Stella Louise Wood of Minneapolis, president of the International Kindergarten Union, members of which meet in annual convention here today. The question, she said, had not been considered by the executive board and probably would not come before the convention.

TEACHER TO OPPOSE CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAUGUS, Mass.—Charges of insubordination and hindrance to school management preferred against Mrs. Theodora Hooker by Clarence N. Flood, superintendent of Saugus public schools on Saturday, will be contested by her, Mrs. Hooker says. She is head of the commercial department of the high school.

AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—Fred E. Richmond of Dorchester, when arraigned today, before Justice Avery in the district court, on a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor and for drunkenness, was fined \$100 on the first charge and \$15 on the charge of drunkenness. Richmond was arrested here last Friday.

FILM INTERESTS SAID TO CONFLICT

Charge Made That Hearst Influence With Creel Committee Caused Suppression of Picture, "The Yanks Are Coming"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The influence of William Randolph Hearst with the Creel Committee on Public Information is said to be responsible for the suppression of a motion picture of aeroplane manufacture called "The Yanks Are Coming," scheduled to be shown in a Broadway Theater last night. The picture was made at the Dayton Wright Aeroplane Company's plant in Dayton, O., by the Universal Film Company. R. H. Cochrane, president of the Universal Film Company, issued a statement charging Hearst influence in the matter, saying Creel himself refused to view the films, which showed the magnificent progress of this country in aeroplane aircraft development and making, and told no military secrets not already known, and asserting that Creel's representatives who acted in the matter, including Carl Byoir, associate chairman of the committee, had formerly been connected with Hearst publications, several of them with the Hearst Pathe films.

Mr. Cochrane states that in taking the picture the company was aided by officials of the United States Signal Corps stationed at the plant who have a government contract. He also charges that the Hearst Film Company enjoys special privileges from the Creel committee.

Mr. Byoir claims that the Hearst Pathe Film Company and others were refused permission to take pictures at the aviation plants; therefore, they could not allow the Universal to exhibit such a picture. It is expected that the controversy will be taken to the Secretary of War for settlement.

"Yanks Are Coming"

Picture Film Refused Official Sanction Because of Irregularity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that the motion picture, "The Yanks Are Coming," was refused the necessary official sanction for display in New York because the Universal Company made the film "in open disregard and defiance of established procedure," George Creel today accepted full responsibility for stopping the film. The charge that "Hearst influence" guided him to protect the Hearst-Pathe film concern, Mr. Creel branded as "merely to muddy the water, and as absurd as it is indecent." Mr. Creel's statement follows:

"The motion picture, 'The Yanks Are Coming,' was refused the necessary official sanction because every detail of the film making was in open disregard and defiance of established procedure. No photographs may be made in a factory doing government war work without formal permit, issued after investigation. The Universal did not have these permits, and made no effort to get them."

"After making the pictures without permits, the Universal planned a commercial exploitation of the film for its own profit, a privilege denied every other motion picture producer in the United States, at one time or another. The only question at issue is whether private greed shall have the power to nullify the government's efforts to protect its military secrets. The charge of Hearst influence is merely an attempt to muddy the water, and is as absurd as it is indecent. No one in connection with this organization had responsibility in the matter save myself. The decision was my own, and others merely carried out my instructions."

EMPEROR KARL AND AUSTRIAN CABINET

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Emperor Karl, says a Vienna dispatch, has reserved his decision regarding the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet. In the mean time, he intrusts Premier von Seyditz with the further direction of affairs.

The Emperor's letter to Dr. von Seyditz says:

"As it is my intention, while firmly adhering to the confident relations of the parties which hitherto have always stood up unconditionally for the interests of the State, to first examine all the possibilities as to how an arrangement of public affairs could be considered, I reserve decision respecting the request of resignation and meanwhile intrust you with the further direction of affairs."

BONUS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Regina public school teachers are to receive a war bonus of \$150 per annum, to take effect at the beginning of the fall term

GUBERNATORIAL ISSUE HASTENED

Entrance of Mr. Coolidge into the Field Before Governor McCall Has Announced His Position Causes Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Considerable comment was made in Massachusetts political circles today over the definite announcement that Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton would be a candidate for Governor next fall and that Joseph Walker, former candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket, had signed a nomination paper in behalf of United States Senator John W. Weeks.

It was no secret in political circles that Mr. Coolidge was anxious to obtain the gubernatorial seat, after serving as Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth for three years, but it had been expected that he would delay his announcement until Governor Samuel W. McCall had definitely announced his intention to be a candidate for a fourth term as Governor or to run for the United States Senate against Senator Weeks. It was the comment today that the Governor has delayed his statement so long that Mr. Coolidge could not reasonably be expected to forbear any longer.

Governor McCall declined today to make a statement regarding his own political plans. "There is no great hurry," he said, "and no man needs to rush in today to prevent disfranchisement. There is a lot of time before September 24."

Mr. Walker today confirmed the report that he had signed the Weeks nomination papers, thus apparently closing the last gap that has separated him from the Republican party. Mr. Walker was opposed to Mr. Weeks' election to the Senate six years ago, and following the vote of the Legislature in electing Mr. Weeks, Mr. Walker bolted his party and became prominently affiliated with the Progressives. Mr. Walker said today:

"The reason that I signed Senator Weeks' nomination paper is that I think that a political contest between Weeks and McCall this fall would be most unfortunate. I do not believe it would be a good thing, either for the State or nation, to have a contest. I fully realize, of course, that Mr. Weeks is a conservative. Nevertheless, he is an efficient legislator, and I can also support him because of his proved ability in support of the war."

In Democratic political circles it was expected that former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston would make an announcement of his candidacy for United States Senator in a few days. Former Gov. David I. Walsh of Fitchburg is being urged to run against Mr. Fitzgerald for the Democratic nomination, but it has been understood that Mr. Walsh was adverse to making a contest for the nomination. Mr. Fitzgerald ran against Senator Lodge in 1916, and was defeated.

Whether the Administration at Washington will take a hand in the Massachusetts gubernatorial fight, as it did in Wisconsin several months ago, is a factor being eagerly watched. The announcement is made that Edward I. Aldrich is a candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor's Council from the Brookline, Needham and Wellesley districts. Horace Carter of Needham is another candidate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Resolutions declaring for national wartime prohibition were passed at the annual convention of the Minnesota grand lodge of Odd Fellows, representing 20,000 members of the order of the State. A telegram containing the resolutions, which was sent to Champ Clark, Speaker of the Lower House, and Vice-President T. R. Marshall, follows:

"The grand lodge of the Independent order of Odd Fellows of Minnesota, assembled in annual session in St. Paul, hereby declare ourselves in favor of doing everything to help hasten our success in winning the war. When food, fuel and man-power are so urgently needed, we feel that all non-essential industries should be stopped for the period of the war, and we beseech the United States Congress to leave nothing undone that will prevent waste or inefficiency. Coal is being used, cereals wasted and transportation obstructed in order that the useless liquor traffic may survive. Let us stop it during the war."

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—An eight-hour

day for carriers with double pay for

all overtime is favored by the Massa-

chusetts branch of the National Let-

ter Carriers Association, which held

its annual meeting here on Sunday.

Resolutions were adopted favoring an

amalgamation of all the associations

in the postal service. President Wil-

son's war policy was endorsed. The

members also went on record for the

reinstatement of letter carriers in the

service after the war without physical

examination. A minimum wage of

\$700 for rural carriers was favored,

as well as a retirement and pension

system.

These officers were elected: Arthur

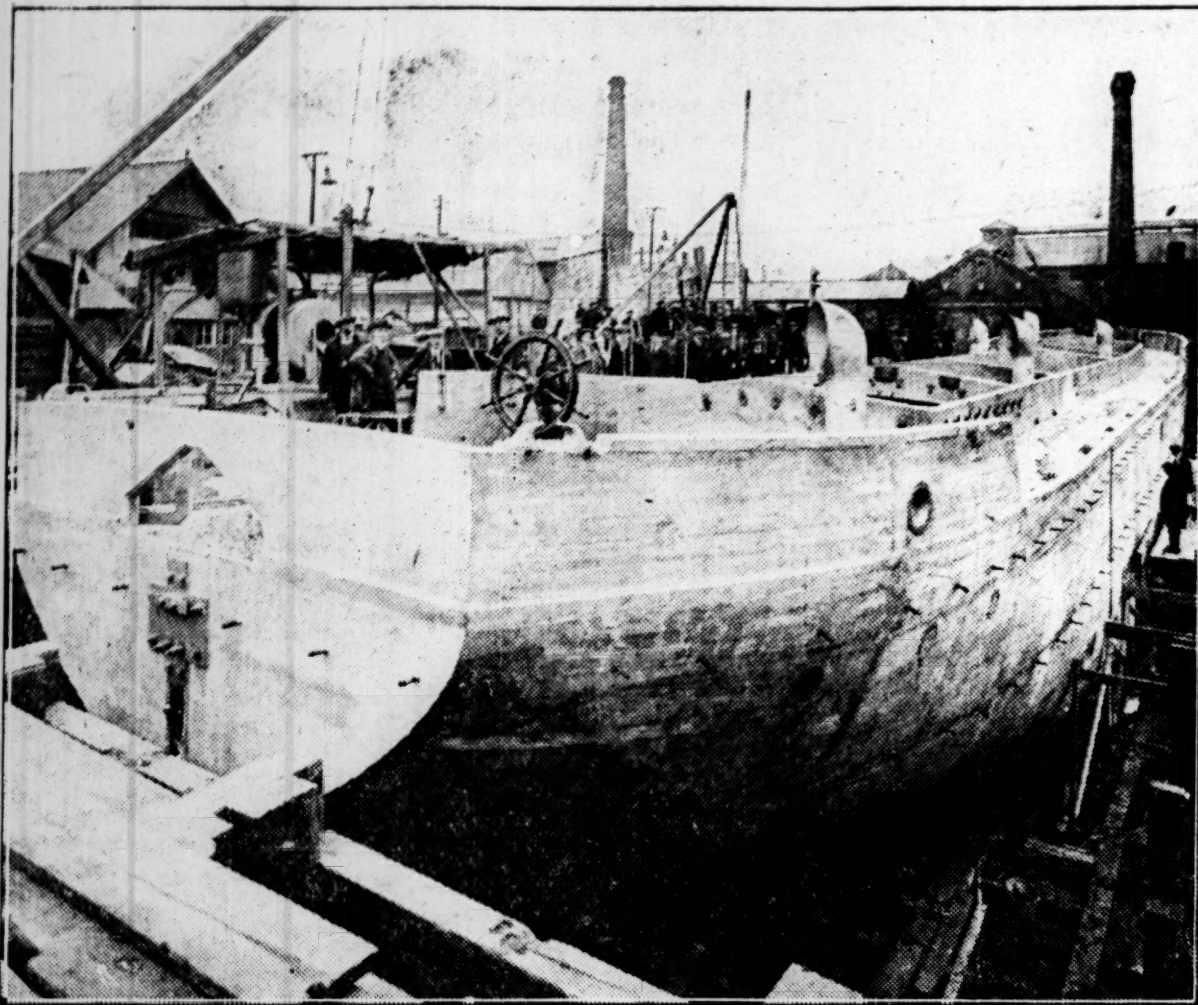
J. Garvey, Worcester, president; Tim-

othy B. McKelue, Haverhill, vice-

president; Andrew McCarthy, Spring-

field, treasurer; Maurice H. Powers,

Lowell, secretary.



Concrete ship
First reinforced concrete seagoing vessel built in England

CONCRETE SHIPS AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Prettymann,

answering a recent question in the

British House of Commons on the sub-

ject of concrete shipbuilding, said

every encouragement was being given

by the Admiralty to this particular

industry. Newly formed yards were

being specially laid down, while exist-

ing plants were being encouraged for

the same purpose. No vessels, how-

ever, at the present time, were being

constructed of over 1000 tons under

Admiralty order, but the demand for

small vessels which could be rapidly

constructed was very urgent and it

had been decided to concentrate on

smaller craft until something had been

learned by the experience of these

craft at sea.

Messrs. J. and W. Stewart of Lon-

don and Belfast have undertaken the

construction of some of these vessels,

which are constructed by setting up

outer and inner skins shaped to the

required model; the spaces in be-

tween the skins which serve as

molds are filled with liquid con-

crete, with embedded steel rods

to strengthen the whole structure.

When the concrete sets the wooden

molds are taken away and the hull

is ready for launching.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—"No trade union

will justly precipitate industrial con-

flict until every governmental agency

for the peaceful settlement of differ-

ences has been exhausted." This state-

ment by Prof. A. G. Van Heek, repre-

sentative of the labor movement in

Belgium and member of the Belgian

Commission to America, was made

and applauded as the keynote at an

overflow mass meeting of union labor

men given to welcome the return of

the local leaders of the American La-

bor Mission which recently returned

from a trip of good will to the allied

countries.

The meeting was in the Garrick

Theater on Sunday. John H. Walker,

president of the Illinois State Federa-

tion of Labor, presided and said:

"This war is the most important event

that ever entered the lives of human-

ity. Speaking for trade unionists of

this State I say they are determined

to do all in their power that this strug-

gle be settled on the basis of human

rights." Six other leaders spoke, three

of them women, and all emphasized

that there should be no strikes at this

time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Henry C.

Braud, former state senator and presi-

dent of the Donaldsonville-Plaquemine

Transportation Company, whose home

is at Burnside, Ascension Parish, about

25 miles below Baton Rouge on the

Yazoo City & Mississippi Valley Rail-

road, was indicted by the Federal

Grand Jury at Baton Rouge last week

on charges of violation of the Espion-

age Act.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Every man in

Massachusetts a United States citi-

zen" is the big objective of the State

Bureau of Immigration's new Depart-

ment of Naturalization that takes up

its duties Monday, by announcement

of Edward V. Hickey, executive sec-

retary of the bureau. Therefore natu-

ralization is, from now on, to be thor-

oughly and systematically promoted.

Mr. Hickey says that there are 300,-

000 non-citizen men over 21 years in

the Commonwealth. All that it means

to have a matter of this kind def-

initely and intelligently directed by

a branch of the government

will at once be thrown into the

scale in the advancement of natu-

ralization. The Department of Uni-

versity Extension is to play a prom-

inent part in this work, the plans

including the organization of many

classes training for citizenship.

The new department is preparing to

get into personal contact with every

one of the non-citizens, show them

that the State has an honest interest

in their becoming naturalized, and

that it will protect and guide them in

the process. The Department of Uni-

versity Extension will put the immi-

grants through practical courses in

English language and civics.

The English deals with the vocabu-

lary and sentences necessary for suc-

cessful workmanship in the industries

and for the true understanding of the

fundamentals of American citizenship.

The civics aims to make sure that the

citizen-to-be has a clear conception of

the meaning of the step he is about to

take. The University Extension De-

partment has for some time been dis-

tributing this very work, but it is now

expanding the activity of the new

department of the bureau will bring

about quite a noticeable increase of

classes. Mr. Hickey declares no alien

is to be coerced into naturalization.

To facilitate this program of edu-

cation and citizenship, the Bureau of

Immigration has conducted a plant

census, now nearing completion.

Early in the spring questionnaires

were mailed to 1907 manufacturers to

get accurate information regarding

alien workmen in all the plants in the

State that employ more than 50.

Carefully collected figures were

turned in by about 1800 plants, de-

speaking the keen interest taken in

the movement by the employers.

The answers show: the total num-

ber of employees in each plant, men

and women; the number of foreign-

born employees; the nationality and

citizenship status of the foreign-born;

the number able to speak English

readily; the number able to speak it

slightly, and how many cannot use

the language at all. Some of the

larger plants distributed specially

prepared inquiries of their own.

With this census the new Depart-

ment of Naturalization can get into

direct communication with the 300,000

non-citizens and to set before them

clearly the all-important reasons for

seeking naturalization papers, to en-

courage but in no way force them to

take out first papers, and then to help

them to make connections with the

training furnished by the University

Extension Department. The census

will be a valuable directory for the

school superintendents in the

towns and cities in learning the facts

regarding the immigrant situation in

their communities, for the superin-

tendents will take charge of their

local immigration under the direction

of the university extension. Above all

the census will show the exact need,

by plant, by industry and by city or

town, for the teaching of English and

Americanization.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—In a hall which con-

tained a great number of government

operatives, W. D. Haywood, generally

regarded as leader of the I. W. W.

movement in the days when it was

causing great trouble in the Ameri-

can industrial center, on Saturday

gave his impressions of the govern-

ment prosecution against 101 I. W.

W.'s for alleged conspiracy to vio-

lence, property destruction and anti-

war activities. Haywood had no diffi-

culty securing bonds at the beginning

of the trial two months ago. That is

how he happened to be free to ad-

dress the meeting advertised as un-

der-1. W. W. auspices, at 119 South

Throop Street.

The I. W. W. leader, in the course

of his address, was reported as saying

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STAR GOLFERS IN
BRAE BURN PLAY

First Thirty-Six Holes of
Seventy-Two Hole Medal
Competition for Army and
Navy Relief Fund Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WEST NEWTON, Mass.—With many
of the leading amateur and profes-
sional golfers of New England, in-
cluding Sergeant Francis Ouimet, former
United States amateur and open cham-
pion, J. P. Guilford, Massachusetts
state amateur champion, Louis Tel-
lier, former professional champion of
France, T. L. McNamara and T. L.
Kerrigan taking part, play started
shortly after 9 o'clock this morning,
on the links of the Brae Burn Country
Club in the first 36 of the 72-hole medal
competition for the army and navy
relief fund. The second 36 holes will
be played tomorrow on the links of
The Country Club, Clyde Park, Brook-
line.

Conditions were fine for cham-
pionship golf, the course being in excellent
shape and based on some of the early
cards turned in, it was predicted that
a number of the players would better
80 for the 36 holes.

L. B. Malone of Homestead and Bert
Nicholls of the Belmont Spring Coun-
try Club were the first pair to start
out and they came in with the excel-
lent cards of 82. Malone was out in
40 and home in 42, while Nicholls had
a 39 for the outward journey, but
took 43 to come home.

Guilford and McNamara furnished
some splendid golf and a number of
spectators followed these two players.
Both were out in 37, McNamara being
able to get this figure by making a
beautiful putt at the sixth hole for a
2. Coming home McNamara made the
journey in 39, while Guilford, due to
driving out of bounds at the tenth
and eleventh holes, had to be satis-
fied with 41, giving him 78 for the
18 holes to 76 for McNamara. Their
cards follow:

T. L. McNamara, Siwanoy
Out 4 5 4 4 2 3 4 37
In 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 37
J. P. Guilford, Woodland
Out 4 5 5 3 2 3 4 37
In 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 37

Sergeant Ouimet turned in a card
of 78 which was very good considering
the fact that he had a 7 at the fifth
hole and 6's at the tenth and fifteenth.
His card:

Out 5 4 4 3 7 3 4 37
In 5 4 4 3 7 3 4 37
Player and club Out In Tot.
T. L. McNamara, Siwanoy 37 39 76
T. L. Kerrigan, Belmont Bay 40 37 77
J. P. Guilford, Woodland 37 41 78
Francis Ouimet, Camp Devens 37 41 78
Matt Campbell, Essex County 39 40 79
A. P. Chase, Rockport 36 45 81
L. B. Malone, Homestead 40 42 82
Bert Nicholls, Brae Burn 39 43 82
G. L. Bowden, Todonock 41 41 82
E. P. Wagon, Essex County 44 38 82
W. P. Mulcahy, Weymouth 40 44 84
G. M. Gordon, Rhode Island 40 44 84
K. E. Mosser, Brae Burn 41 45 86
P. F. Murphy, Salem 43 44 87
C. W. Burgess, Woodland 44 44 88
Paul Clifford, Brae Burn 41 47 88
G. B. Hyland, Weymouth 44 44 88
A. P. Chase, Rockport 44 44 88
C. J. McGrath, Worcester 45 43 88
W. E. Smith, Brae Burn 43 45 88
E. J. Keefe, Oakley 43 45 88
R. W. Enholm, Moulton 46 42 88
C. H. Bowler, Winchester 46 42 88
Daniel Keefe, Brae Burn 46 42 88
T. A. Ashley, Woodland 47 41 88
G. S. Cook, Brae Burn 47 41 88
James Fahey, Bellevue 50 46 96
B. L. Pernar, Chestnut Hill 52 44 96
E. N. Noyes, Brae Burn 55 50 105
W. Noyes, Brae Burn 55 50 105
W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester No card

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds two
of the leading teams of the American
League opening up a four-day series
of games which is going to play an
important part in determining which
of the teams is going to continue as
a leading candidate for the cham-
pionship pennant of this baseball orga-
nization during the remainder of the
summer. The teams referred to are
the Boston Red Sox and the New York
Highlanders, and the games will be
played at the Polo Grounds, New York.

AUTO TRUCKS
FOR PARCEL POST

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worces-
ter Telegram, in an editorial, says:

Seven auto trucks are to hold down
the highway between New York and
Portland, Me., with Worcester for the
half-way station, carrying the parcel
post. The announced schedule says
two and a half days will be allowed
for a truck to cover the 352 miles be-
tween the terminal cities, and that
means 100 miles a day. Still it is
called a daily service, and that may
mean that there is to be some system
of relay that is not yet clear to the
mind, which runs along with one truck
starting from New York with the par-
cels and running through Danbury
and Waterbury, Ct., Springfield, Wor-
cester, Lowell and Portsmouth to
Portland. That is a route which is
not covered by railroad trains to in-
clude all the cities direct, but that is
not considered the special object of
the truck carriers. They become com-
petitors of the railroads as parcel
carriers, and the postal department
appears to come into conflict with the
railroads of the government. That is
not the design in any ordinary sense
of competition. For the relief of rail-
roads is the understanding, as the air-
planes are carrying lighter mail be-
tween Washington and Boston. A
stranger might get an idea that the
government was working out plans
to displace with the railroads in the
mail service, by airplanes and trucks,
but it is not the fundamental idea.

EVANS AND WOOD WIN MATCH

CLEVELAND, O.—Charles Evans
and W. K. Wood, amateurs, de-
feated R. G. MacDonald and J. M.
Harnes, professionals, 2 up in a best
ball 18-hole foursome, at the Mayfield
Golf Club here Sunday in the final
match of a two-day Red Cross exhibi-
tion. Two hundred and eighty-five
dollars was realized through the auc-
tion of the privileges of caddy and
auction of the balls used by the play-
ers in bettering par at the various
holes brought \$125.

MISS COWELLS SETS
NEW SWIMMING MARK

DEL MONTE, Cal.—A new world's
record and two United States' records
were made here Sunday in the first
of the swimming racing events held in
which all the participants were
women. Both records were set by
Miss Frances Cowells of Alameda,
Cal.

In the 25-yard dash she defeated
Dorothy Burns of San Francisco in
13.8, taking from her opponent the
previous world's record of 14.2-58.
Miss Cowells won the 220-yard event
in 2m. 59s., lowering by three-fifths of
a second the previous American rec-
ord held by Miss Olga Dorfner of
Philadelphia. In this event Miss
Cowells for 200 yards was timed at
2m. 41.4-58, setting up a new record
of this distance.

The meet was sanctioned by the
Pacific Association of the Amateur
Athletic Union.

BIG SERIES IN
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston Red Sox Will Meet the
New York Highlanders at the
Polo Grounds During Next
Four Days of Pennant Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	Pts won 1917
Boston	36	24	600 .612
New York	32	24	572 .570
Cleveland	35	27	565 .560
Chicago	27	27	500 .673
Washington	31	31	500 .367
St. Louis	27	31	465 .462
Detroit	22	32	407 .479
Philadelphia	21	35	375 .362

RESULTS SATURDAY
New York 5, Washington 3.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 8, Boston, postponed.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Detroit 3.

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK
Monday—Boston at New York; Phila-
delphia at Washington; Chicago at De-
troit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Tuesday—Boston at New York; Phila-
delphia at Washington; Chicago at De-
troit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Wednesday—Boston at New York; Phila-
delphia at Washington; Chicago at De-
troit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Thursday—Boston at New York; Phila-
delphia at Washington; Chicago at De-
troit; Cleveland at St. Louis.
Friday—Boston at Washington; New
York at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Chi-
cago; Detroit at Cleveland.
Saturday—Boston at Washington; New
York at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Chi-
cago; Detroit at Cleveland.
Sunday—St. Louis at Chicago; Detroit
at Cleveland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds two
of the leading teams of the American
League opening up a four-day series
of games which is going to play an
important part in determining which
of the teams is going to continue as
a leading candidate for the cham-
pionship pennant of this baseball orga-
nization during the remainder of the
summer. The teams referred to are
the Boston Red Sox and the New York
Highlanders, and the games will be
played at the Polo Grounds, New York.

These teams are now generally re-
cognized as the only eastern clubs
likely to remain in the first division
of the pennant race up to the end of
the season, as Washington and Phila-
delphia are not in the same class and
will have to improve wonderfully if
they are to get out of the second
division. As Chicago and Cleveland,
the two leading western teams, will
be playing against Detroit and St.
Louis, while Boston and New York
are battling together, they should pick
up a number of points on their leading
eastern rivals.

The first invasion of the western
circuit by the eastern clubs which
came to an end the first of last week
furnished some very interesting fig-
ures. It was nearly an even break
between the two sections, as the east-
ern clubs won 33 games while the
western won 32. This gave the east-
erners a percentage of .508 to .492 for
the home team.

Turning to the work of the eastern
teams individually, it is found that the
Washington club made the best show-
ing with 11 victories in 17 games
played. This was also a better show-
ing than was made by any western
club. New York did the next best
work for the invaders, winning eight
out of 15 games, with Boston a close
third with nine victories out of 17
starts. Philadelphia made the poor-
est showing of the eastern clubs win-
ning only five out of 16 games and
being the only eastern team unable
to win at least half of its contests.

Cleveland made the best showing of
the western clubs, taking 10 out of
16 games. Chicago was next with
nine victories in 16 starts and these
two clubs were the only western
teams which won a majority of their
games. St. Louis was third with
seven victories in 17 starts, while
Detroit was last with six victories in
16 starts. The following table shows
the result of each series played:

WEST VS. EAST			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	5	11	.313
Boston	4	12	.250
St. Louis	7	10	.413
Chicago	9	7	.563
Cleveland	10	6	.625
Washington	11	6	.647
Detroit	6	11	.353
New York	8	7	.529
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Lost	6	7	10 10 6 7 8 11

NATIONAL SERIES
GROWING CLOSER

Three Teams Are Making Great
Battle for the Championship
Pennant in This Major League
Baseball Organization

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	Pts won 1917
Chicago	37	17	685 .685
New York	35	19	648 .652
Boston	28	28	568 .442
Philadelphia	24	29	452 .457
Pittsburgh	24	31	436 .437
Brooklyn	23	30	434 .436
Cincinnati	24	32	429 .436
St. Louis	21	31	404 .404

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 8, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 15, Cincinnati 1.

SCHEDULE FOR THE WEEK
Monday—New York at Boston; Brook-
lyn at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Chicago;
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Tuesday—New York at Boston; Brook-
lyn at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Chicago;
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Wednesday—New York at Boston;
Brooklyn at Philadelphia; Chicago at Cin-
cinnati; Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Thursday—New York at Boston; Brook-
lyn at Philadelphia; Chicago at Cin-
cinnati; Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Friday—Brooklyn at Boston; Philadel-
phia at New York; Chicago at Cincinnati;
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Saturday—Boston at Brooklyn; Phila-
delphia at New York; Chicago at Cin-
cinnati; Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Sunday—Chicago at Cincinnati; Pitts-
burgh at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With the National
League baseball championship race of
1918 a little more than a third com-
pleted, the battle for the pennant and
right to play in the next world series
is becoming more and more interest-
ing, with two eastern and one western
club looming up as the most likely
contenders to fight it out to the end
of the season. The two eastern con-
tenders are the New York Giants,
champions of 1917, and the Boston
Braves, world champions of 1914;
while the western contender is the
Chicago Cubs.

This week will offer a series in the
East which is going to be very im-
portant in determining the pennant
winner as it will bring Boston against
New York at Braves Field Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Anything but an even break in this
series will be likely to give the win-
ning team a considerable advantage
over the loser during the rest of the
season. Chicago will have things easy
during this time, meeting St. Louis at
Chicago, but the latter part of the
week will find the Cubs facing Cin-
cinnati and Manager Mitchell will have
to put his best effort forward to get the
majority from the Reds.

The eastern clubs had much the bet-
ter of the argument when the western
teams made their first swing around
the eastern circuit this summer as the
home teams won 31 of the 54 games
played, giving them a winning per-
centage of .574 as against .426 for the
invaders. This was practically the
reverse of the showing made by the
western clubs when the eastern invad-
ers their territory as at that time they
won 30 out of 56 games played.

Despite the fact that the western
clubs made such a poor showing in
the East, it was a western club which
made the best individual showing on
that trip, as Chicago won 11 out of 14
games played and had a percentage
of .785. Boston and Philadelphia
failed to win a single game from the
Cubs and New York was the only
team able to win more than one, the
Giants breaking even with two games
each way.

St. Louis was the only western
team able to win half of its games,
the Cardinals taking seven out of 13
played and having an average of .538.
From these facts it will be seen that
Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, the two
other western clubs, made very poor
showings in the East, the two together
winning only five games out of 27
played, three of the victories being
credited to Pittsburgh. This gave
Pittsburgh a percentage of .200 and
Cincinnati one of .166.

New York made the best showing in
the eastern teams, the Giants winning
nine out of 14 and getting a per-
centage of .642. Boston was second on
the list with eight victories in 14 starts,
and Brooklyn and Philadelphia were
tied for third with even victories in 13
work. Thus it will be noted that all
of the eastern teams won a majority
of the games they played. The table
showing the result of the various
series follows:

EAST VS. WEST			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	5	.643
Boston	8	6	.571
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Brooklyn	5	8	.385
Chicago	11	3	.785
Cincinnati	2	11	.154
Pittsburgh	3	10	.238
St. Louis	7	6	.538
Lost	5	6	6 8 3 6 12 10

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	24	4	.857
New London	19	9	.679
New Haven	15	11	.577
Providence	16	12	.552
Hartford	12	12	.500
Springfield	13	15	.464
Worcester	5	19	.208
Waterbury	3	22	.115

RESULTS SUNDAY
Waterbury-Providence, postponed.
Bridgeport 5, New London 0.
New Haven 4, Hartford 5.

WILL COMPLETE
THEIR SCHEDULE

National League to Play Off
Games Despite Handicaps
Caused by New Draft Ruling

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the Na-
tional League will complete the pre-
sent season's playing schedule, even
though it becomes necessary to draft
amateurs to fill the depleted ranks of
the various clubs was the assertion
made Saturday by Secretary J. A.
Heydler, speaking officially for the
senior baseball organization of the
country. He stated that despite handi-
caps caused by the draft the owners
were a unit in the opinion that there
was no reason for either cancelling
or curtailing the schedule.

The uncertainty prevailing at pre-
sent regarding the effect of the essen-
tial "work or fight" regulations in its
application to baseball players is,
however, a disturbing influence upon
the organization. This uncertainty is
causing unrest among the many play-
ers between the ages of 21 and 31,
with the result that they are seeking
essential war work of their own ini-
tiative, which action might be unnec-
essary under the final ruling. When
the situation clears in this respect the
position of the National League clubs
will be more satisfactory, according
to the statement of Secretary Heydler,
which follows:

"The next month will have a vital
bearing in determining the immediate
future of professional baseball.
Eventually, we believe, the game, with
its fixed public status as the national
outdoor recreation, will be consid-
ered as important to the entertainment
of the men in our army and fleet and
the general public as is any other
amusement enterprise, and that con-
sequently the players participating in
such entertainment will be rated
essential."

"Before final appeal of a specific
player's case can be acted upon, how-
ever, the harm will be done. The per-
sonnel of our clubs, already depleted
by a high percentage of volunteer en-
listments, by the draft and by en-
rolling for war work, will be further
cut by enlistments and by players in
deferred classifications entering es-
sential employment."

"On the number of the last named
losses will depend the remaining com-
petitive strength of our clubs and their
ability to go on."

"There is no question that every
effort will be put forth to keep the
game alive, despite the present un-
favorable outlook."

"All other fields being restricted,
we will necessarily seek the highest
type of young amateurs to fill the
vacancies, and will depend on local
pride and tolerance of the public dur-
ing the process of developing such
playing talent."

"We feel confident that, with co-
operation on the part of all interested
in the maintenance of the game, we
will play out the championship
schedule."

CHEVROLET WINS
IN CHICAGO RACE

Averages 108 Miles an Hour in
the Automobile Derby Hand-
icap at the Speedway Course

CHICAGO, Ill.—Driving the 100
miles without a stop at the rate of
108 miles an hour, Louis Chevrolet,
the French driver, won the Automobile
Derby Handicap, valued at \$30,000, at
the Speedway course Saturday. His
time was 55m. 25s. Ralph Mulford
finished in second place 1m. 42s.
behind him, and Ira Vail finished third.
The performance of the favorites,
Dario Resta, Ralph de Palma, and Ar-
thur Durey, the European champion,
here on leave from the French army,
were disappointing. Resta gave up
the race in the fortieth mile, after
being driven into the pits three times
by a balky engine. He was 42 miles
behind the leaders when he left the
track. De Palma lost eight miles as
a result of motor trouble, and finished
eighth. Durey was so far in the rear
that the crowd did not want to see him
finish.

More than 45,000 persons, the larg-
est crowd that ever witnessed a motor
race in Chicago, packed the huge
stands to watch the thrilling tests of
speed. The crowd had a thrill when
De Palma, in an exhibition before the
100-mile drive, made the fastest lap
in the history of the course. He drove
his car around the oval in 1m. 24.1s.,
an average of 115.3 miles an hour.
This broke the record of 113.2 miles
an hour established by Resta four
years ago.

ATHLETIC NOTES

J. G. Anderson won the chief
honors in the Westchester County
Golf Association tournament on the
links of the Siwanoy Country Club,
New York, Saturday, by defeating N.
D. Becker in the final round, 7 and 5.

Frank Anderson won the Long Is-
land singles lawn tennis cham-
pionship title of 1918 Saturday, by defeat-
ing F. C. Anderson in the final round,
3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Charles Barrett, athletic trainer at
Williams College for the past 20
years, has been appointed a trainer
with the American aviation corps.

BRAVES FIELD

"The Home of Big Things"
BRAVES VS. NEW YORK
TUESDAY AT 3:15
Tickets at Read's, 384 Washington St.

MISS ANITA MYERS
REACHES FINALS

Disposes of Miss Myra Brarens,
the Star of the Earlier Rounds
in the Pacific Coast Tennis
Tournament at Berkeley, Cal.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
BERKELEY, Cal.—Miss Anita
Myers, the woman tennis champion of
the Northwest, achieved the final in
the Pacific Coast tennis tournament,
Sunday, by defeating Miss Myra Brar-
ens, the star of the early rounds, 4-6,
6-2, 6-1. After losing the first set,
Miss Myers discerned the weak link
in the armor of her opponent, and
made the most of her knowledge.
Miss Brarens' inexperience renders
her easily driven out of position, and
the girl who defeated Miss Molla
Bjurstedt in the Panama-Pacific Ex-
position tournament, found no difficulty
in doing it. Miss Myers gave the
nicest display of placement tactics
seen on a women's court in California
for many a day.

Miss Myers defeated Miss Carmen
Tarilton of Oakland in the second
round Saturday by a brilliant display
of tennis. She started indifferently
and her opponent attained to 5-1. Then
displaying the poise and determination
of the veteran player, she gradually
overcame this lead, winning the first
set, 7-7, and the second in summary
fashion at 6-2.

Miss Brarens fulfilled expectations
by easily disposing of Miss Pauline
Wittner, another Golden Gate Park
player, 6-3, 6-2 in the second round
Saturday.

Mervyn Griffin, a brother of C. Griffin,
the United States doubles champion,
now an aviation observer over in "no
man's land," gave a fine exhibition of
tennis skill yesterday. After three
hard matches he brought a day of vic-
tory to a climax and close by defeat-
ing Bowtie Detrick.

Detrick delighted his friends by de-
feating Wallace Bates, regarded as
one of the most promising of the
younger generation, in a bright bit
of hard hitting by 7-5, 6-2, in the sec-
ond round Saturday.

In a long-drawn-out tussle between
Mrs. Ellis of Los Angeles and Mrs.
Cluet, a Canadian player now resid-
ing at San Jose, the latter had to de-
fault. The finals will be played next
Sunday. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Anita Myers defeated Miss Car-
men Tarilton, 3-7, 6-3.

Miss Brarens defeated Miss Pauline
Wittner, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss Anita Myers defeated Miss Myra
Brarens, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.
Mrs. Ellis, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs.
Cluet, San Jose, 6-4, 4-6, 4-1 (default).
Mervyn Griffin defeated C. J. Stickney,
6-2, 1-4, 6-2.
Second Round
S. J. Hanson defeated G. Baker, 3-7,
7-5, 6-3.
Bowtie Detrick defeated Wallace Bates,
7-5, 6-2.
Roland Roberts defeated Robert Kinsey,
6-2, 6-0.
V. E. Breeden defeated Ray Greenberg,
6-1, 6-1.
Third Round
V. E. Breeden defeated G. Baker, 3-7,
5-7, 6-3.
Mervyn Griffin and M. Parker defeated
Carl Kennedy and G. Baker, 6-2, 6-2.
E. A. Klein and E. Levy defeated J. D.
Holmes and W. H. Ratcliffe, 6-3, 3-10,
10-6.
LADIES' DOUBLES—Semi-Finals
Miss Carmen Tarilton and Mrs. J. C.
Cushing defeated Miss Myra Brarens and
Miss Helen Newman, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.
Miss A. Myers and Miss H. Baker de-
feated Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Ellis, 6-1,
6-2.
JUNIOR MEN'S DOUBLES
Howard Kinsey and W. Parker de-
feated C. Smith and Phillip Bettens, 6-1,
6-4.

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tennis skill yesterday. After three
hard matches he brought a day of vic-
tory to a climax and close by defeat-
ing Bowtie Detrick.

Det

VEGETABLES LOST IN EVERGLADES

Farmers Who Planted Heavily Report That the Marketing Conditions Have Been Such as to Prevent Disposal of Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—A representative from the Everglades of Florida recently was in Washington conferring with officials of the Food Administration concerning the poor market conditions which had caused many carloads of cabbage, onions and other vegetables to go to waste in the fields. Farmers had planted food crops largely through insistence from Washington that food crops be planted in abundance, and after they were produced there was no market for them. The loss to the farmers of the Everglades had been great, but the loss to the people of the country had been greater. While onions were spoiling in the fields with market offerings insufficient to warrant the gathering, the people were paying 7 cents a pound for onions, even at the doorway to the Everglades.

Washington was surprised to learn that such a heavy tonnage of vegetables had been produced in the Everglades. One of the officials of the Food Administration confessed that he was under the impression that the climatic conditions made production impossible.

Conservatively estimated, there were 7000 acres planted to food crops in the Everglades during the season just closing, and this acreage will be doubled next fall. Some of the problems that confronted the planters at the beginning of the past season have been solved. Those farmers in the Everglades who lost on their onions and cabbage made good to some extent on their potatoes and sweet corn on their tomatoes. Though tomatoes are highly perishable, they came on after the establishment of municipal terminals at West Palm Beach, which offered a ready outlet for the produce, and for while the growers received from \$3.50 to \$5 a crate for choice and fancy grades.

PREROGATIVES AND THE GERMAN MINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The company commander was establishing his headquarters in a newly captured German dugout of substantial material and ample proportions. On this particular day the task allotted to his battalion was the fairly simple one of occupying and consolidating whatever the bombardment and the assaulting troops had left of the enemy's reserve line. The attack had been launched at dawn, and the morning had been well spent in cleaning up the captured zone; that is to say, hauling Germans out of dugouts and collecting material and trophies of war. As a sport it is more exciting than ratting, for a cornered Prussian is sometimes extremely peevish, says Capt. H. B. C. Pollard, author of "The Story of Ypres."

The prisoners had been sent back to the divisional cage prepared in advance for their reception. . . . The battle had gone well, and parties moving backward and forward to the new front line announced that all objectives had been taken.

The excitement being over . . . the company commander went house-hunting. He had selected the best of the available dugouts for his headquarters and being a tidy as well as a practical man had started around looking it to his liking. A sergeant and three men formed his scene-shifting party. They had soon reset the rough furniture of the German dugout to suit his needs, and he, with the air of a proud proprietor, was taking stock of the new dwelling and examining the primitive attempts at decoration that the former occupants had made.

The sergeant went exploring with an electric flash light down a narrow side passage that branched off from a corner of the dugout. He was away half a minute or so and then came back. "Please, sir, I think you had better have a look at this," he said. "I think it's a mine."

"A mine, sir, an explosive mine." The O. C. company grabbed up his flash light and joined the sergeant. Together they went down the passage which was only a few yards long, cut deep into the chalk and standing even more steeply than the incline that led to the dugout. At the end of the passage were two gray painted boxes from which projected wires.

"I wouldn't go any nearer, sir, it might be a trap and any one of them wires might set it off if you touch them."

The captain gazed at the boxes with distinct annoyance and perplexity. They looked extremely ill-favored and vicious in the silence of the passage; they were peculiarly suggestive of evil.

"Hm," said he at last, "looks like a job for the sappers. Send a man for an R. E. expert, will you, Sergeant, and post a sentry over the entrance so that no one can mess about with the thing."

Dusk was falling when a weary sapper officer and a squad of men arrived. "You have got a mine or some-

thing in here, haven't you?" he asked. "Yes, down in this corner," said the O. C. "Let me show you."

Mines and countermines are part of the sapper's dreadful trade, and such is the ingenuity of the German that specialists in explosive machines have to examine all captured dugouts or abandoned strongholds in order to detect the mines that the German prepares for the next occupant. The sapper officer took a sheer delight in drawing the teeth of such devices.

"Yes," said he as he examined the cases, "looks a bit complicated, but I don't think it's very hard to deal with. You see, they did not expect our attack and most of these machines are not set except when they evacuate a place on their own and leave us to find it empty as a surprise. You had better withdraw all your men from this area while I dismount it. . . . I'll let you know when it's over."

The company commander cleared out his men and saw that nobody was left in the trench overhead. A few minutes passed without any disturbing explosion, then the sapper reappeared at the mouth of the dugout. "All over now, you can come back," he said.

"What was it?" asked the company commander.

"Perfectly safe," said the sapper. "It wasn't a mine at all, but some old telephone gear on the top of two boxes."

"Oh," said the company commander, "sorry to have worried you, but it looked like a mine, you know. What was in the boxes?"

"Just a few stores," said the sapper cheerfully. "I rather fancy the German lieutenant had his larder there—sausages, cakes and so on."

"Good for us!" said the company commander.

"Afraid not," said the sapper. "What's mine is mine!"

SENTENCES PASSED ON RADICALS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The sentences recently passed on Costantino Lazzari and Niccolò Bombacci, the secretary and vice-secretary of the Official Socialist Party, have been confirmed on appeal by the court at Rome.

Lazzari stated that he had been accused of want of sincerity with regard to the formula "neither to aid nor to sabotage the war," and with regard to his attitude in public discussion. Raising his voice and turning toward the public, Lazzari made an emphatic statement to the effect that he did not set up to be a model of sincerity, but that no one, neither man nor woman, could say they had been deceived by him, and that in the party, possibly correctly, he was considered naïve.

In his subsequent statement he seemed concerned chiefly with defending the attitude of the Socialist Party during the war. He repudiated the accusations of defeatism brought against him, and demanded the revision of his sentence.

Bombacci maintained that if the government held that the action of the Socialists during the war constituted a crime, then they all ought to be imprisoned, if not shot, for they were all agreed in their approval of Lazzari's formula, but that if they did not wish to do this, or were unable to, then the court should pardon them.

After Signor Ventimiglia had spoken in defense of the prisoners and asked for their pardon, Commentatore Mancinelli, the procurator general, maintained that the sentence should be confirmed. Addressing the prisoners he said they affirmed that they had acted in conformity with the ideas of their party, and asked them if they did not know that at this time there should be only one party, that of the mother-country. He asked them, further, whether they were not aware that the very existence of the country was at stake and that they all must give everything in order to save it and must obey the laws.

As long as the Socialist Party kept within the limits of the law no one would trouble it, he continued, but if it exceeded those limits it would be tried and condemned. According to the theories of Socialism it seemed they might have a state within the state which plotted against the war, but this could not be when they remembered that their sons and their brothers were at the front giving everything for the country.

In reply Advocate Bentini maintained that the Lazzari formula were not criminal because they were in conformity with the formula accepted by the party and permitted by the government since it did not dissolve the party.

RETAILERS' SUGAR STOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The director of sugar distribution desires to make it known that the object of making provision in the scheme of sugar distribution for the accumulation of stocks in the hands of retailers has largely been attained. These stocks have in some cases reached the limit which the retailer may find it necessary to hold. Where this is the case, the retailer should avoid increasing his stock still further, by reducing the quantity which he draws from his supplier against his vouchers. These vouchers merely limit the quantity which he may receive, without in any way compelling him to take delivery of the whole. Retailers will, however, in all cases be expected to hold sufficient stocks to prevent a breakdown in sugar distribution in the event of supplies not coming punctually to hand.

APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—His Majesty has approved of the appointment of Lord Hylton as captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in place of Lord Suffield, C. B., C. V. O., resigned; and of the appointment of Lord Somerleyton, K. C. V. O., as lord-in-waiting in place of Lord Hylton.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURE

Third Report Summarizes the Efforts to Establish the Loch Doon Aerial-Gunnery School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Select Committee on national expenditure has issued a third report dealing with a number of interesting and important public matters, and containing criticisms in regard to wasteful expenditure in several directions.

A large part of the report refers to the establishment of the aerial-gunnery school at Loch Doon, in Ayrshire, which has now been abandoned, and on which, it is estimated, more than £500,000 has been spent. The extravagance of the scheme is severely criticized by the committee.

"Loch Doon and the country around it," states the report, "will soon return to the solitude and silence from which they were roused by the introduction of thousands of men, employed, over a period of 15 months, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of pounds of public money, on an enterprise which was misconceived from the beginning, and which, even if once begun, ought never to have been continued. Its name will be remembered as the scene of one of the most striking instances of wasted expenditure that our records can show."

In the summer of 1916, the War Office decided to establish the school, its chief feature being the use of moving targets running on rails. Loch Doon was selected as offering most of the necessary conditions. According to the report: "The only possible site for an aerodrome, and, indeed, the only place on the shores of the lake where an aeroplane could land without crashing was the peat bog on the western side. It was an essential part of the scheme to drain this bog to make it serviceable as an aerodrome."

"When this project came to the Director of Fortifications and Works at the War Office, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Scott-Moncrieff, he wrote a minute in which he described this as a very risky measure to attempt, and added, 'This is a most serious matter, and I certainly think the scheme ought to be deferred until it is definitely ascertained whether no other alternative is possible.'"

"The Chief Engineer of the Scottish Command, however, reported favorably on the practicability of draining the area proposed for the aerodrome, and estimated that the work could be done within three months from the time the labor and materials arrived on the site. Meanwhile Sir David Henderson had written, 'Loch Doon meets all our requirements, and if the engineering difficulties are not insuperable I would like it proceeded with at once.' A rough preliminary estimate of £150,000 was made for the cost of the works as then proposed, it being added that the requirements would probably increase."

After a conference had been held at the site in September, the scheme was approved by the air board, and the work begun. About 3000 men were employed, roads were remade, railways constructed and 56 miles of pipe laid to drain the bog. Soil to the depth of three or four inches was spread over the bog and grass seed sown in it. An electric power station, hangars, and a seaplane shed, sewage works, etc., were also set up.

After the formation of the Air Ministry in December, 1917, two members of the Air Council, Major Baird and Sir John Hunter visited the place and as a result of their report the Air Council decided to abandon the whole scheme. The considerations which led to this decision are enumerated in the report.

It states that the weight of evidence leads to the conclusion that: "Loch Doon ought never to have been chosen. By the summer of 1917 it should have been quite clear that the climate was unsuitable, that the conditions of air fighting were already changing so quickly that the targets might be out of date before they could be completed, and that the aerodrome would not be fit to use until the following summer, if at all."

"At that time the whole situation ought to have been reviewed, and the authorities should then have acknowledged the mistake that had been made and have stopped the work. Had this been done a great part of the waste of money which has occurred would have been obviated. We consider that the failure to do this was even less excusable than the original error in the selection of the site."

The report adds that the actual work was well carried out, but that practically no limit was put to the expenditure.

MR. BRANTING ON THE BOLSHEVIKI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—"What do you think of Bolshevism?" was the first question put to Mr. Branting by a correspondent of the Temps recently at the beginning of an interview published in that paper. Mr. Branting's answer was that Bolshevism was a caricature of Socialism and a great danger to it.

The Bolsheviki, he said, tried, by means of decrees which as a matter of fact were never carried out, to bring about a state of things which required a long development and the transformation of the whole of society. With a complete lack of historic sense they were making their experiments in a particularly backward country, and their greatest offense, Mr. Branting declared, was their contempt for democracy, thus proving that their work was not really progressive.

They were dangerous disturbers of the Socialist world, for their language had its effect on the masses of

the people who were their followers. The only effect Bolshevism could have in any country would be a disastrous one for democracy and would lead to the reestablishment of personal power.

The question of the International Socialist Conference was next raised, and Mr. Branting was asked if there were any Socialists who were willing to admit the Germans unconditionally to such a congress. Mr. Branting replied that only a certain number of Russians, who had learned nothing from what had happened, would do so. The masses everywhere wished to reopen international relations, but only when they had the assurance of the possibility of a preliminary agreement on general axioms.

He considered that such a desire was natural and legitimate. Up to a certain point the preliminary discussions with regard to the Stockholm Conference had resulted in establishing a common platform in all countries. Now, however, certain German Socialists were declaring that the war must be decided by force of arms and that the Allies must be crushed. This would necessitate fresh explanations, for such a tone had never been heard in the International.

In answer to a question as to whether he considered such a precaution more necessary since Brest-Litovsk, Mr. Branting replied that such was the case, the German Socialists in the Reichstag having accepted what had happened as a fait accompli. The basis of the inter-allied program drawn up in London, Mr. Branting said, was the only admissible one for a preliminary agreement except as regarded certain possible modifications, because in it President Wilson's formula were defined and expanded.

The Temps correspondent remarked that he had found, during his stay in Russia, that the Russian Socialists belonging to all parties neither understood nor accepted President Wilson's formula. That Mr. Branting replied, might be because the Russian Socialists respected everything that did not emanate from themselves and lived in an artificial world in which there were perpetual disputes and in which the inhabitants were cut off from the realities.

Mr. Branting was next asked whether he considered that the Germans must make a reply to the London program and answered that he certainly did. It would be better, he said, to have no conference than an unconditional one, because, in such a case, strife might arise which would lead to the collapse of the International. With regard to the advisability of holding a conference at the present time, he said that for the moment it was for the cannon to speak—the military situation made Socialist "pourparlers" both difficult and dangerous.

CANADIAN DAY OF PRAYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir George E. Foster, acting Premier, has telegraphed to the premiers of all the provinces in the Dominion, asking their assistance to bring all the people together on Sunday, June 30, which day has been set aside by the Canadian Government, as a day of prayer and intercession on behalf of the Allies. It is hoped that the occasion will be marked by absolute unanimity regardless of creed.

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AUGUSTA TO HAVE ORDNANCE CAMP

Announcement Is Made That a New Cantonment, for 40,000 Men, Is to Be Built at Once

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—A new army cantonment to be used in training ordnance men, and having a capacity of 40,000, is to be erected at once on land adjoining Camp Hancock, it has been announced, at a cost of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The camp will be entirely of wood construction.

Total expenditures planned for Camp Hancock within the next three months, including land leases and the cost of erecting wooden buildings, will be about \$4,000,000. Plans are being completed by members of the quartermaster department.

The War Department's plans call for the purchase of 4000 acres of land adjoining the present camp site, which consists of 1556 acres. Two thousand acres of this land will be given to construction of the new ordnance cantonment, while the other 2000 acres will be added to the present camp, which will be used for training machine gunners. The present camp will also be made a cantonment as soon as sufficient lumber is available. This will mean the erection of wooden buildings in place of tents. When both camps are filled to capacity, Augusta will have a military population of nearly 90,000.

It was also announced recently that the War Department has authorized the purchase of 102 acres of land for the purpose of doubling the capacity of the base hospital. With the contemplated additions, the hospital will be prepared to care for a camp of 100,000 men.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the National Farmers Union met recently in London under the presidency of Mr. E. M. Nunnely. It was reported that progress was being made toward establishing a council of agriculture, which will include upward of twelve agricultural societies representing owners, occupiers, and laborers. It is intended that the council when established shall watch agricultural interests generally, advise the government, and help in forwarding parliamentary measures framed for the benefit of agriculture.

The vice-president of the farmers' union, Mr. Padwick, explaining the need for the proposed council, said it would jealously safeguard rural agri-

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culture against those urban interests whose chief consideration was vote catching and endeavoring to procure the cheapest food. It would also, he said, prevent politicians setting class against class, and party against party. It would unite farmers in their best interests, and they would know what they wanted, and how best to get it. Mr. Padwick explained that no resolution could be carried unless it was supported by all three classes of which the membership of the council consisted. The committee decided to draft a scheme of agricultural policy for the use of parliamentary candidates who desired to adopt the platform of the National Farmers Union at the next general election. It was also agreed to send a resolution to the president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Food Controller, expressing the alarm felt by the executive at the increased cost of food production, attendant on the fixing of wages by the wages board, and other costs, and asking for an early revision of the minimum prices fixed for foodstuffs.

SHORTAGE OF STAMPS IN LIBERIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—Collectors will be interested to hear that there has been recently another shortage of stamps in Liberia, and no doubt this has been caused by the last issue having been of German origin. To meet the demands of outgoing mails, the authorities of the Negro republic have brought into use a quantity of the old issue of the sixties bearing the Liberty design, and printed by Tondur & Smith of London. In conjunction with these the recent issues overprinted "O. S." for official correspondence have been also utilized.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S CITY CLUB MOVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Women's City Club of New York has opened its new club house at 22 Park Avenue. This gives the club four times as much space as in its old quarters in the Vanderbilt Hotel. Although the new building was formerly a residence, it is capable of being adapted very satisfactorily to the needs of a club; the former idea of building a house having been deferred.

The president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, one of the suffrage leaders of the city, announced that the club's civic work is to be organized along the lines of the aldermanic districts as the legislative power of the city is vested in the Board of Aldermen. The club plans to keep a watchful eye on this board and also to keep in close touch with the work of heads of city departments, for cooperation and constructive criticism.

"As president," concluded Miss Hay in her message to members, "the strongest desire I have for the Women's City Club as a whole is that it shall become a real factor in the public life of New York City, that it shall be known for the practical work it does along patriotic and civic lines. The strongest wish I have for the individual members of the club is that in their own localities they shall become the practical leaders in such work."

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NEW YORK WOMEN'S CITY CLUB MOVES

New Home Is at 22 Park Avenue Where It Will Have Ample Room—Practical Work

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN STOCK MARKET

Steel Issues Are Prominent Once More — Trading Becomes Rather Active—Boston Elevated Stock Has a Good Rise

Strength was displayed by the securities markets at the opening today, and trading was rather active. During the first few minutes gains of a good fraction to more than a point were recorded by U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Railway Steel Springs, Pittsburgh Coal, Hide & Leather, Mexican Petroleum, Marine preferred, Allis-Chalmers, General Motors, Gulf and Bethlehem Steel "B."

Boston Elevated was a strong feature of the Boston market. It moved up nearly 3 points from Saturday's closing price, and then eased off. The success achieved by the stockholders in raising the \$3,000,000 required by the Legislature, before the trustees to manage the property would be named, was responsible for the strength displayed by the stock. The tone was easier at the end of the first half hour.

There were some substantial price recessions here and there, followed by recoveries toward midday. At that hour net gains of a point or more were numerous. The copper stocks generally were in demand. Baldwin was one of the most active features. At one time it had a gain of 2 points over Saturday's closing price, but this was reduced about a point later. Anaconda, after opening unchanged at 44½, sold well above 66 before midday. American Smelting opened up ¼ at 77½, and sold up to 78½. Utah had a gain of more than a point.

United States Steel opened up ¼ at 108 and held around that price. Royal Dutch opened off 3 points at 94, and declined a point further. Reading opened up ¼ at 91½, and moved up to 92½ before midday.

Boston Elevated opened up 1½ in Boston at 75½, advanced to 76½, and then receded under 75.

Weakness in American Telephone was a feature of both the New York and Boston markets. Central Leather issues were strong in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was firm, but trading was light. Before that hour Steel had advanced above 109.

FINANCIAL NOTES

President Wilson has approved an increase of 45 cents a ton in iron ore. The new price of \$55.50 a ton will continue from July 1 to Sept. 30.

A 10 per cent increase in rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission will add about \$22,000,000 to the gross annual revenues of the American Railway Express Co., which takes over the country's interstate express transportation business July 1.

The London Statist's index number, which is a continuation of Sauerbeck's, was 191.1 at the end of May, compared with 189.8 at the end of April. This is a new high record and more than 100 points above the June, 1914, quarter.

The Hotel Statler Co., Inc., owning the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York and Hotel Statler in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis, has negotiated a loan of \$3,000,000 from S. W. Straus & Co. in the form of 6 per cent serial bonds. The proceeds will retire the present indebtedness, furnish additional working capital and funds for equipping the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The uncertainty prevailing in the Wall Street district as to whether the Brooklyn Rapid Transit dividend would be discontinued under the provisions made for refunding the \$57,535,000 of notes maturing July 1 next was dispelled when the company issued a circular stating that as long as the new notes are outstanding there will be no cash dividends paid on the stock.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining	800	810
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	95
Indiana Pipe Line	164	168
Midwest	93	97
Ohio Oil	114	116
Pacific Oil & Gas	320	325
Prairie Pipe Line	258	262
South Penn Oil	263	267
Standard Oil, Cal.	207	212
Standard Oil, Ind.	615	625
Standard Oil, Ky.	320	330

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight.

For Southern New England: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday part cloudy.

For Northern New England: Part cloudy tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight in interior.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	6:10 a. m.	65
12 noon	70	

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	64	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	62	New York	68
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	68
Cincinnati	60	Pittsburgh	62
Cleveland	68	Portland, Me.	62
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	78
Indianapolis	64	San Francisco	60
Kansas City	72	St. Louis	68
Nantucket	60	Washington	66

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15:18. Moon rises 5:07. High water, 5:20. Sun sets 7:24. 12:14 a. m. 12:35 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	62½	62½	62½
Ajax Rubber	63	63	63
Alaska Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼
Alaska Ju.	1¼	1¼	1¼
Am B Sugar	69	69	69
Allis-Chal.	25	35½	24½
Am Can.	46½	47½	46½
Am Car Fr.	81½	81½	81½
Am Cot Oil	42½	42½	42½
Am H & L pf.	18½	19½	18½
Am Int Corp.	53½	53½	53½
Am Linseed	40¾	40¾	40¾
Am Loco.	68½	68½	68½
Am Smelt'g.	77½	77½	77½
Am Steel pf.	105½	105½	105½
Am Steel Tr.	65½	65½	65½
Am Woolen	57½	57½	57½
Am Zinc	17½	18½	17½
Am Zinc pf.	49½	49½	49½
Anaconda	64½	64½	64½
Atchafalca	85½	85½	85½
At Gulf	108½	108½	108½
Bald Loco.	96	96	96
Bald & Ohio	55	55	55
Barrett Co.	88½	88½	88½
Beth Steel B.	84½	84½	84½
Beth Steel S.	105½	105½	105½
BF Goodrich	58½	58½	58½
BF Goodrich pf.	58½	58½	58½
Booth Fish	13½	13½	13½
Brook R T	38½	38½	38½
Brown Shoe	63½	63½	63½
Burns Bros.	122½	122½	122½
Butte Cop. Sts.	123½	123½	123½
Butte & Sup.	25½	25½	25½
Cal & Ariz.	67	67	67
Cal Mining	11½	11½	11½
Cal Pac Cor.	40½	40½	40½
Cal Petrol.	20½	20½	20½
Cal Petrol pf.	60	60	60
Central Fdy.	36	36	36
Ct Leather	68½	68½	68½
Cer de Pas	104½	104½	104½
Cer de Pas	34	34	34
Ches & Ohio	56½	56½	56½
CM & ST Paul	43½	43½	43½
CM & ST Paul pf.	74½	74½	74½
Chi R I & Pac.	23½	23½	23½
Chi R I & Pac pf.	62	62	62
Chi R I & Pac pf.	73½	73½	73½
Chi & G West.	73½	73½	73½
Chi & G West pf.	23½	23½	23½
Chi & N W.	92½	92½	92½
Chile Cop.	15½	15½	15½
Chino Cop.	29½	29½	29½
Col Fuel	50½	50½	50½
Col Gas & El.	32	32	32
Con Gas	86	86	86
Corn Prod.	41½	41½	41½
Corn Prod pf.	101½	101½	101½
Cruc Steel	67½	67½	67½
Cruc Steel pf.	90½	90½	90½
Cuban C Sug.	32½	32½	32½
Denver pf.	7½	7½	7½
Erie	16	16	16
Erie pf.	33½	33½	33½
Fisher Body	40½	40½	40½
Gen Chem pf.	99½	99½	99½
Gen Motors	145	145	145
Gen Motors pf.	82	82	82
Gl & Nor Ore	90½	90½	90½
Green Can	41½	41½	41½
Ill Central	96½	96½	96½
Inspiration	52	52	52
Int Con Cor.	8	8	8
Int Mer Mar.	37½	37½	37½
I Mer Mar pf.	102½	102½	102½
In Nickel Ct.	27½	27½	27½
In Paper	36	36	36
Kan City St.	18½	18½	18½
Kelley Tires	51	51	51
Kenne Cop.	32½	32½	32½
Kresge Co.	83	83	83
Lack Steel	84½	84½	84½
Lehigh Val.	59	59	59
Loose Wiles	23½	23½	23½
Louis & N.	116	116	116
Max Motor	27½	27½	27½
Maxwell pf.	56½	56½	56½
Midvale St.	27½	27½	27½
M K & T	53½	53½	53½
M & S L New.	10	10	10
Mo Pacific	24½	24½	24½
Mo Pac pf.	55½	55½	55½
Nat Acme	31	31	31
Nat C & C	16½	16½	16½
Nat Enamel	51½	51½	51½
Nat Lead	56½	56½	56½
Nevada Con.	197½	197½	197½
N Y A Brake	127	127	127
N Y Central	7¾	7¾	7¾
N Y Dock	24½	24½	24½
N Y Dock pf.	46	46	46
N Y H & H.	104	104	104
N & W	104	104	104
North Pac.	87½	87½	87½
Ohio Fuel	43½	43½	43½
O Cities Gas	37½	37½	37½
Ont Silver	12	12	12
O & W	21½	21½	21½
Pacific Mail	3¾	3¾	3¾
Pan-Am pf.	90½	90½	90½
Panna	43½	43½	43½
Pere Marq	13	13	13
Pere Marq pf.	35	35	35
Pierce A W	39½	39½	39½
P A pf.	98	98	98
Pitts Coal	53	53	53
Pitts Coal pf.	81	81	81
P & W Va	78½	78½	78½
P & W Va pf.	78½	78½	78½
Pressed St.	68½	68½	68½
Ray Con	24½	24½	24½
Reading	91½	91½	91½
Repub I & S.	92½	92½	92½

Rep I & S pf. 99½ 99½ 99½ 99½
Royal Dutch. 94 94 90½ 91
Rumely pf. 36½ 36½ 36½ 36
Ry Steel Sp. 56½ 56½ 56 56½
Sav Arms. 71½ 71½ 71 71
Saxon Motor. 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½
Seab A L. 8 8 7½ 8
Seab A L pf. 21 21 21 21
S-Roebeck. 134½ 134½ 134½ 135½
Shat Ari. 16½ 16½ 16½ 16½
Sinclair Oil. 19 19½ 18½ 18½
Sloss Shf. 65½ 65½ 65½ 65½
So Ry. 84½ 84½ 84 84
So Ry pf. 24½ 24½ 24½ 24½
ST & S F. 62½ 62½ 62½ 62½
ST & S F pf. 13½ 13½ 13½ 13½
Studebaker. 27 27 27 27
Sup Steel. 42 42 42 42
Tenn Cop. 19½ 19½ 19½ 19½
Texas Co. 150 152½ 150 152½
Texas Pac. 16 19 16 16
Underwood. 105 105 105 105
Union Pac. 123 123 122½ 122½
Un Alloy St. 39½ 39½ 39 39
United Fruit. 125 125 125 125
Un Ry S F. 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Un Ry S F pf. 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½
USCIP. 15½ 15½ 15½ 15½
USCIP pf. 44½ 44½ 44½ 44½
US Rubber. 58½ 58½ 58½ 58½
US Rub pf. 103½ 103½ 103½ 103½
US Steel. 108 109½ 107½ 109
US Steel pf. 111½ 111½ 111½ 111½
Utah Coppers. 80½ 81½ 80½ 80½
V-C Chem. 51½ 51½ 51½ 51½
Wabash. 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½
Wabash pf. 43 43 42½ 43
Wabash pf. 16 16 15½ 15½
W Maryland. 15½ 15½ 15½ 15½
W Pacific. 23½ 23½ 23½ 23½
W Pacific pf. 62½ 62½ 62½ 62½
West Union. 90½ 90½ 90½ 90½
Westinghse. 44½ 44½ 44½ 44½
Westhale pf. 64 64 64 64
W L & E. 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Willis-Over. 20½ 20½ 20½ 20½
W O pf. 82 82 82 82
Wilson Co. 62½ 62½ 62½ 62½
Wor Pump. 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½

*Ex-dividend.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
July	26.45	26.80	26.40
Oct.	24.45	24.90	24.70
Dec.	24.45	24.90	24.70
Jan.	24.31	24.35	24.20
Mar.	24.31	24.35	24.20
May	24.30	24.38	24.14
Spots, 30x45, up 5 points.			

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND—Spots

opened quiet; prices firm. Sales 20,000 bales; receipts 15,000 bales, of which 1800 were American. Good middlings new 22.92d.; middlings old 22.29d. Prices for futures, old cottons: June-July 21.06d. At 12.45 p. m. middlings 22.92d.; middlings 22.29d.; low middlings 21.77d.; good ordinary 20.71d.; ordinary 20.24d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co. private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices

today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
July	26.45	26.80	26.40
Oct.	24.45	24.90	24.70
Dec.	24.45	24.90	24.70
Jan.	24.31	24.35	24.20
Mar.	24.31	24.35	24.20
May	24.30	24.38	24.14
Spots, 30x45, up 5 points.			

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Three American schooners and two British vessels arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning, with fresh groundfish. They were the British schooner Charles Edward, with 26,000 pounds, Rider (Am.) 31,000, Olivia Sears with 10,000 pounds of cod, and the Ellen and Mary with 152,000 pounds of fresh fish, of which 110,000 pounds were haddock. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$13.17, market cod \$7.68, haddock \$9.10, steak pollock \$5.80 to \$9.40, and steak cusk from \$5.80 to \$9.40.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The

schooner Avalon arrived this morning from Cape Shore with 8000 pounds of the fresh mackerel and some salt for the W. H. Jordan Company, Fannie Prescott 200,000 pounds of fresh fish, Elk 130,000 pounds of fresh fish; schooner Hazel R. Hines, first of the Bank salt codfish fleet, landed 300,000 pounds.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—The bank statement shows cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank \$11,744,000, a decrease of \$1,461,000.

Circulation	June 22	Increase
Loans	\$4,983,000	\$7,000
Individual deposits	\$68,058,000	\$3,328,000
Due to banks	\$125,823,000	\$4,000,000
Time deposits	\$15,479,000	\$985,000
Exchanges	\$15,416,000	\$3,392,000
Due from banks	\$4,858,000	\$2,029,000
Cash reserves	\$6,874,000	\$1,461,000

MORE WOOL CONSUMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More wool was used by manufacturers in May than any other month this year, according to the monthly wool consumption report issued by the Bureau of Markets. The May consumption was 74,600,000 pounds of grease equivalent compared with 70,700,000 pounds in April.

LONDON STOCK MARKET STRONG

Favorable News Telling of Austria's Failure Gives Tone to the Trading—Mexican Descriptions Are Buoyant

LONDON, England—Under the influence of the news from Rome, telling of the defeat of the Austrians, the stock exchange markets were strong today. Gilt-edged investment issues were the leaders. All Mexican descriptions were buoyant on private reports to the effect that the recuperation of Mexico was being accelerated rapidly.

LONDON MARKET OPENING

Consols money	Bid	Asked
British 4½	93½	
Atchafalca	84½	
Chesapeake & Ore	149½	
St. Paul	57½	
Erle	18½	
Do 1st pf	33½	
Illinois Central	96½	
Louisville & Nashville	121½	
N Y Central	122½	
Pennsylvania	42½	
Southern	91½	
Union Pacific	122½	
United States Steel	107½	
Exchange	476	

PROVISIONS

Today, 1413 crates berries, 3534 crates peaches, 2 cars watermelons, 3 cars cantaloupes, 1792 boxes oranges, 43,480 bushels potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 597 pkgs.; last year, 1374 pkgs.

Flour—Wheat flour not offered for shipment; white corn flour per 100 lbs. in sacks, \$4.70 to \$5.75; rye flour per 100 lbs. in sacks, \$9.75 to \$10.75; straight, \$9.50 to \$10.50; rye meal, \$4.75 to \$5.10; per 100 lbs. in sacks; barley flour, per 100 lbs. in sacks, \$9.25 to \$11; hominy grits and samp, \$4.60 to \$5.10; white corn flour, per 100 lbs. in sacks, \$4.90 to \$5.75.

Corn—Transit shipment:

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PRICE RANGE OF
ACTIVE STOCKS

Steel, Equipment and Motor Shares Advance Sharply on Light Trading During the Last Week—Rapid Transit Off

Spectacular advances by the steel, equipment, and some of the motor shares on the New York Stock Exchange last week were accomplished on small trading. The transportation issues were generally flat except in the case of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which declined several points, due to the stipulation in the government loan to the company that dividends on the stock shall be omitted during the war.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended June 22:

NEW YORK STOCKS				
	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Allis-Chalmers	35	33 1/4	34	1/4
Am. Heat Exch.	45 1/2	44 1/2	45	1/2
Am. Can.	48 1/2	47 1/2	48	1/2
Am. Car & Fy.	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	1
Am. Cotton Oil	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1/2
Am. Hides & Leather	18 1/2	17 1/2	18	1/2
Am. Indus. & Com.	42 1/2	41 1/2	42	1/2
Am. Locomotive	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	1
Am. Smelt.	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	1
Am. Sugar	114 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1
Am. Woolen	67 1/2	66 1/2	67	1/2
Am. Zinc	18 1/2	17 1/2	18	1/2
Anacostia	62 1/2	61 1/2	62	1/2
At. & W. P.	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	1
Bald. Loco.	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1
Balt. & Ohio	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	1
Beth. Steel	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	1
B. & O. R. R.	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1/2
Gen. Leather	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	1
Gen. Products	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1/2
China	39 1/2	38 1/2	39	1/2
Crescent Steel	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	1
Chgo. Cane	32 1/2	31 1/2	32	1/2
Erie 1st Pfd.	32 1/2	31 1/2	32	1/2
Gaston W. & W.	21 1/2	20 1/2	21	1/2
Gen. Motor	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	1
Gen. Ore	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1
Inspiration	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1
Int. Aer. Ch. Pfd.	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	1
Int. Paper	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	31 1/2	32	1/2
Lackawanna	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	1
Marine	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	1/2
Marine Pfd.	106 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	1
Mex. Pet.	57 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	1
Midvale Steel	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1
N. Y. Central	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	1
New Haven	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1/2
Ohio Cities G.	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	1/2
Pennsylvania	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	1/2
Pierce-Arrow	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	1/2
Pitts. & W. Va.	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	1/2
Press Steel Car.	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	1
Reading	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1
Rep. I. & S.	22 1/2	21 1/2	22	1/2
Southern Ry.	24 1/2	23 1/2	24	1/2
Studebaker	46 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	1
Tenn. C. & G.	19 1/2	18 1/2	19	1/2
Texas Co.	13 1/2	12 1/2	13	1/2
Union Pac.	123 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	1
U. S. Rubber	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	1
U. S. Steel	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	1
U. S. Steel Pfd.	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	1
Utah Copper	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	1
Va. Car. Chem.	51 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	1/2
Wabash	10 1/2	9 1/2	10	1/2
Westinghouse	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	1
Willy-Overs	21 1/2	20 1/2	21	1/2

*Decline. †Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Am. T. & T.	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	1
Am. Zinc	17 1/2	16 1/2	17	1/2
Boston Elev. A.	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	1
Boston & Me.	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	1
Davis Daly	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2
East St.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1/2
Island Creek	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1/2
Mass. Elec. Pfd.	27 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	1
Mohawk	60 1/2	59 1/2	60	1/2
New Haven	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1/2
No. Butte	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1/2
Pond. Creek	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/2
Swift & Co.	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	1
United Fruit	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	1
United Shoe	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	1/2
Ventura	8 1/2	7 1/2	8	1/2

*Decline. †Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	54	55
Aetna Explos.	13 1/2	14
Barnett O. & G.	7 1/2	8
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 3/4
Boston & Mont.	55	56
Caledonia	44	46
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/4	1 1/2
Canada Cop.	14 1/2	15
Cash Boy	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cons. Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cons. Copper	6 1/2	6 3/4
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2	6 3/4
Curtiss	40 1/2	41
Emma Cons.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Emerson	1 1/2	1 3/4
Eureka	1 1/2	1 3/4
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 3/4
First Nat. Cop.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Glenrock	4 1/2	4 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 3/4
Hanover	1 1/2	1 3/4
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Prescott	1 1/2	1 3/4
Junco	8 1/2	9
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 3/4
Lake Torp Boat	4 1/2	4 3/4
Magma Copper	21	22
Marathon	1 1/2	1 3/4
McKinn. Dar.	10 1/2	11
Merritt	28	29
Midwest Oil	11 1/2	11 3/4
Midwest Refining	11 1/2	11 3/4
Nixon	60	61
Okl. P. & R.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Okmulgee	4 1/2	4 3/4
Peerless	15	16
Penn. Ky.	9 1/2	10
Sapulpa Ref.	9	9 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	18	19 1/2
Smith Motor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Standard Motor	12	12 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 3/4
Submarine Boat	16 1/2	17 1/2
Texas	78	80
Turkey	30 1/2	31 1/2
United Motors	30 1/2	31 1/2
Van Verde Ext.	39 1/2	40 1/2
W. J. Steel	6 1/2	6 3/4
W. J. Steel	6 1/2	6 3/4
W. J. Steel	6 1/2	6 3/4
W. J. Steel	6 1/2	6 3/4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Italian exchange was quoted at the now regular figures 8.90 for cables and 8.92 for checks. Ruble notes declined further to 13.70/13.80 for the 100s, and 13.60/13.70 for the 500s. Demand sterling was quoted at 4.75 5/16, cables 4.76 1/16, 60-day bills nominally 4.73, and 90-days 4.71. Paris cables 5.70, checks 5.71 1/2. Live cables 5.90, checks 5.92. Swiss 3.93 and 3.97. Guilder cables 51, checks 50 1/2. Spanish 28 1/2 and 27.90.

GRAIN CAPITAL
INCREASE ORDERED

Food Administration Grain Corporation Prepared to Meet Rise in Price of Wheat

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation authorizing an increase of capital for the Food Administration's grain corporation from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in order to provide for the forthcoming advance of wheat prices owing to freight increases. The order reviews the authorization of his action as provided for in the Food Control Law, and continues:

I further direct that in order to make said guarantee effective and maintain the price of wheat to the grower at not less than the guaranteed basis, the said corporation shall offer and stand ready to purchase, and shall purchase to the full extent of its ability and available funds, all wheat tendered to it by any producer thereof at any primary market named in said proclamation of Feb. 21, 1918, at the guaranteed price named therein for such market, provided that with the approval of the United States Food Administrator the said corporation may pay any higher prices than the guaranteed basis for any grade of wheat in any given market, and may extend its offer to purchase to other holders of wheat on such conditions as it sees fit.

I further direct that for such purpose the capital stock of such corporation be increased to 1,500,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each; that the United States purchase from time to time at par so much of the additional capital stock as may be required to supply the necessary capital to enable said corporation to carry out the provisions of this order, and that none of said additional capital stock shall be sold to any person other than the United States.

The United States Food Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe for and purchase all or any part of said additional capital stock in the name of and for the use and benefit of the United States, and to pay for the same out of the appropriation of \$150,000,000 authorized by Section 19 of the act of Congress heretofore entitled, I further authorize said corporation to borrow such sums of money, upon the security of wheat or flour owned by it, as may be required to carry out the provisions of this order.

WOODROW WILSON.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 24

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Alanta, Ga.—A. P. Brown; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—S. P. Leonard of M. C. Keiser Co.; Lenox.

Baltimore, Md.—Samuels & B. M. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels & Co.; Tour.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Zelmer; U. S.

Chicago—E. P. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling Co.; 166 Essex St.

Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach of L. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.

Chicago—L. D. Lefly of The Fair; Essex.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez of Rulloba & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Ottoberg of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.

Cincinnati, Ohio—L. Levy & Isadore Netter of Charles Meis Shoes Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Dubuque, Ia.—W. H. Landis; U. S.

Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Sons; Lenox.

Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Murray of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.

Havana, Cuba—C. H. Catchott of Catchott, Garcia & Menendez; U. S.

Havana, Cuba—E. Fernandez; Lenox.

Havana, Cuba—F. Pons of Pons Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. E. McMillan of McMillan Hosen Shoe Co.; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—M. P. Burns; U. S.

Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cooby of Cooby Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Milwaukee—Lewis Gottschalk of Schuster Shoe Co.; Thorndike.

Muskegon, Mich.—J. B. Arnett; U. S.

Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen; U. S.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.

New Orleans—H. C. Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Copley-Plaza.

New York—H. C. Young of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.

New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.

New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Shoes; 113 Lincoln Street.

Ogden, Utah—John Scrowf of Scrowf & Son; Essex.

Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman Shoe Company; Copley-Plaza.

Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.

Richmond, Va.—L. G. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.

Richmond, Va.—C. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

Salt Lake City, Utah—George Warring of Zion Cooperative Mercantile Co.; Parker.

San Francisco—H. M. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.

San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn, Nicholsburg & Co.; Lenox.

Seattle, Mo.—George K. Makay of G. K. Makay Shoe Co.; U. S.

Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S.

St. Paul, Minn.—C. J. Meiss of C. Gotsian; Adams.

Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln St.

Toledo, O.—M. Dedrich, M. Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 113 Lincoln St.

Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Art. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

St. Louis—Mr. Leonard of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; not registered.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

BANK MERGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Peoples Trust Company has purchased the control of the Bank of Flatbush, paying the stockholders \$150 a share.

BIG INCREASE IN
TUNGSTEN OUTPUT

Development of Industry in United States Since War Began Remarkable—Important Factor in Ordnance Work

BOSTON, Mass.—The exigencies of war have compelled the United States to resort to the intensive development of many of its latent resources, especially where greater or less dependence was hitherto placed on German sources of supply. The notable development of the American dye industry is one of the remarkable illustrations of what American genius and enterprise, working under pressure, can accomplish.

Although less spectacular, the development of the tungsten industry is another example of what can be done under the spur of necessity. Prior to the war the annual output of tungsten in this country was only a little more than 1000 tons; today it considerably exceeds 4000 tons. The growth of both the domestic output and importations from other countries is pictured in the figures herewith:

	Domestic	Imports	Avail.	Proportion
Yr. (in tons)	(in tons)	(in tons)	prod. in U.S.	
1912..	1187	736	1923	61.7%
1913..	1372	371	1743	78.7
1914..	484	138	1022	86.5
1915..	2082	1370	3452	60.3
1916..	4443	3547	8190	56.7
1917..	4286	4354	8640	49.8

The total value a year of tungsten produced in the United States jumped from \$832,992 in 1910 to \$31,500,000 in 1916.

Tungsten is used primarily as an alloy in the manufacture of hardened steel. It toughens steel and increases its resistance to wear. The demand for high-speed tungsten tool steels has increased tremendously in recent years. Its high melting point and the fineness with which it may be drawn into wire and its behavior under an electric current have made tungsten of great value also for incandescent lamp filaments and in many other instances of electrical conductivity.

Naturally, in these times, tungsten is an important factor in the development of new ordnance, which has absorbed the greater part of the production, and further developments in this direction will tax the supply. In future the United States will probably require all of the tungsten that can be mined in this country. Already the government has been requested to declare an import duty on tungsten, so as to eliminate, largely, foreign competition, and a tax of \$10 per unit has been proposed.

In 1916 about 65 per cent of the world's supply of tungsten was produced by four countries; namely, United States, 21.7 per cent; Burma, 19.4 per cent; Bolivia, 15.1 per cent; Portugal, 8.4 per cent. Formerly the United States produced about 75 per cent of the tungsten used in this country and consumption at present is about three times the normal.

About two-thirds of the United States' importations of high-speed tungsten steel before the war came from Germany. Since then Germany has been cut off from outside sources and her own output is very small—probably not more than 250 tons annually.

The Atolia district in San Bernardino County of California is the world's greatest tungsten producer. Mining there is being conducted at a depth of more than 500 feet. In 1915 the combined production of California and Colorado was 1925 tons, or over 82 per cent of the total United States output.

Boston and New York people have recently become interested in a tungsten proposition in Nevada, located by William J. Loring of San Francisco and of the London firm of Bewick, Moreing & Co., mining engineers and managers. Mr. Loring has had wide experience in the management of many successful mining properties in Australia and in this country and was formerly associated with Herbert C. Hoover, the present United States Food Controller.

In 1902 Mr. Hoover, then a partner in Bewick, Moreing & Co., offered Mr. Loring the superintendency of the Sons of Gwalia Gold Mine, Ltd., of Western Australia. Within nine months after Mr. Loring's arrival at the mine he reduced the number of employees from \$14 to 420, maintained the tonnage of ore to the mill, increased development 65 per cent and at the same time reduced the working costs a ton from \$3.52 to \$5.04. By the end of 1903 these working costs

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Modern Explorations

Tommy glanced up from his book with a wistful look. Mother, who was sitting near by with her sewing, caught the look, and asked, "What were you wishing, Tommy dear?"

"Well, I was just thinking, Mumsie, that it's rather stupid to be living now. All the earth has been discovered, and we know all about it. Think how thrilling it must have been to live in Columbus' time, travel over strange lands and name them just what you liked. I would love to be an explorer."

Mother smiled. "As for all the earth being discovered, I'm not so sure of that. Now exploring parties are always being sent to the north and south poles, and they bring back tales of new lands and new races."

Tommy sighed. "Even if there are, it doesn't do me any good. I'll have to wait until I'm a man, before I can begin to explore, and I want to explore right now."

"So do I," said Mother. "Let's go together. I know of as strange and wild a land as ever was seen, where you rarely meet another living person. It is just waiting for some one to come and explore it."

"Why, Mother, what do you mean?" said Tommy, dropping his book in his interest.

"I mean that, if you will get the boat ready on the river, I'll be down at the pier to start on a voyage of exploration in half an hour."

With these mysterious words Mother disappeared, and Tommy ran down the hill to the river, wondering what Mother could be talking about. He was confident that a pleasant surprise was in store for him, for a river trip with Mother was never dull. Tommy pulled the rowboat out, bailed it, cleaned it and put everything in readiness to receive Mother.

After a short time she appeared, carrying that looked suspiciously like a lunch basket. "That," she remarked, "is our store of food and ammunition. Now, then, all aboard for a voyage of discovery. By the way, Tommy, what is the name of this river we are starting from?"

Tommy, somewhat surprised, answered, "Why, it's just a branch of the big river, and hasn't any name. It's just an inlet."

"No name? Well, as explorers, suppose we name it. Let's call it 'Placid Waters.' That sounds well, doesn't it? Now, Mr. Mariner, I propose to explore upstream. I don't wish to go to town. We know all that route. Let us explore Placid Waters, and the surrounding country. Heave ahoy!"

"What a bully idea, Mother!" said Tommy, his eyes dancing. "I've always wanted to investigate this inlet. We may get stuck, but it will be jolly fun." Tommy rowed away lustily, and soon the familiar pier and boat-house were left behind.

"We are approaching a bend in the river. Do you happen to know its name, Tommy?" asked Mother. "Yes, and there is a small bend just beyond it," she continued.

"We might call it 'Double Bend,'" said Tommy.

"Just the thing!"

"Why, Mother, we haven't seen a person, have we, nor a living thing." Tommy was saying enthusiastically, when, with a great flapping of wings, two large brown cranes rose up out of the banks on the left, making Tommy drop the oars with a splash.

"Not a person, Tommy, but many living things, birds and bees, and insects and fishes and dragon flies."

"And turtles and water snakes, and lizards and water-rats," continued Tommy.

"And crows," laughed Mother. "Mr. Brown's crows, you down here by the river. You will have a long record to make in your account of this exploration, so keep your eyes open."

The boat was nearing another bend in the stream, when it suddenly was felt to go around. "This must be 'The Shallows,' Tommy," said Mother. "Note it on your map."

"They soon pushed off and proceeded on their way."

"I say, Mother, this sun is good and hot, isn't it? I hope we shall discover some woods on this trip."

"I feel sure we shall, for over there is a clump of trees. Surely this next bend should bring us to them."

But the next bend brought to view a broad open space, with such a quantity of channels that it was promptly christened "The Maze." By allowing the current to direct them, the explorers were carried along into such a narrow spot that the boat touched the banks on each side. They noted, however, that the water was very deep, and the next bend brought them into a beautiful wooded section. Mother named the beginning to this "Point of Shade"; they pulled in here and waited a bit.

When they had started again, they came upon an island which they called "Canary Island" because, as they passed it, a brilliant yellow and black canary darted out from it in front of the boat. The shores were wooded now on both sides and Mother was watching them rather intently. Suddenly she said, "Pull in there, Tommy, under those maples which hang down into the water. This will make a good stopping place for lunch."

Tommy called this point "Mother's land," and soon a delicious luncheon was spread out on the grass. "The inhabitants of the land were all invited to eat with our party, to show them we meant them no harm," said Mother, as if quoting from a book.

Tommy looked puzzled and then burst out laughing, as Mother pointed to the ants, flow, daddy longlegs and other wood creatures which were running over the tablecloth in true picnic fashion.

After a bit, the journey was resumed, the travelers noting the denseness of the foliage and the wild appearance of the land. Many strange

and unknown flowers were discovered along the banks of Placid Waters. Tommy was remarking that he did not think that a very good name for this part of the river, as the current was very strong, when the boat was swept around a curve, bringing a large island into view.

"Why, Mother, this is Indian Cut, and Placid Waters, our river, meets it right here by this island, doesn't it?"

Tommy was so interested in this fact that he neglected to steer his boat and, before he could prevent it, the rushing current had carried them headlong into the island mentioned before. Tommy tugged and pulled and pushed and finally had to get out on the island, in order to get the boat afloat once more. This island was named by Mother "Thomas Island" but Tommy, with a twinkle in his eye, remarked that "St. Thomas Island" would be better, and so it remained.

When the boat was finally released again, the explorers found themselves in well-known territory, with the downstream current carrying them quickly toward home. It seemed a very short time before they reached what Tommy called "Point of Two Rivers." Here he turned the bend and the travelers found themselves in Placid Waters again near Homeland.

When the boat was docked, Mother prepared to go up to the house, but before she left, Tommy was upon her. With a big hug and squeeze, he said, "Mother, you're a wonder. I'd rather explore with you than—than—Columbus."

Hall Marks

The signs stamped upon gold or silver articles manufactured in Great Britain are called hall marks. The character of hall marks is fixed by British law and may not therefore vary, says an exchange.

Hall marks indicate the place of manufacture. The hall mark for London is a leopard's head; for Edinburgh it is a castle and lion; for Glasgow a tree and salmon; for Birmingham an anchor; for Newcastle three castles; for Chester a dagger or three wheat sheaves; for Exeter a castle with two wings; for Sheffield a crown; for York five lions and a crown; for Dublin the figure of Hilbernia.

The First Pair of Shoes

In the mountains of Kentucky, and in other small country towns of a great many states, as well, few of the children wear shoes except on special occasions. The first pair of shoes seems quite wonderful to any child. On the day that the first pair came into the Patersons' home in the Kentucky mountains, you would have thought that the circus had come to town. The mother stopped wiping dishes, and Agnes and John left their play the moment they heard Mr. Paterson cry out, "The postman has brought the shoes for Agnes."

"My shoes!" exclaimed Agnes with delight.

"Shoes for my little girl," said Mrs. Paterson with a smile. "It makes me think of my first pair of shoes, but I was older than you when I had them. Let me see—I was eight years old, while you are only six."

"I'm glad sister has some shoes," declared five-year-old John stoutly, "cause girls need shoes to wear to church and visiting. A boy doesn't need them any time."

The shoes were much like moccasins, of soft leather and lined with lamb's wool. Mr. Paterson had written to the city to have just such shoes sent, as he thought any other kind would not be as comfortable for a little girl who went barefooted most of the time.

Never did a pair of shoes receive better care than Agnes gave hers. Her mother had told her to put them on the lower shelf of the closet in her chamber, and there the little girl placed them without fail. Each time she wore them she went to this shelf, took the shoes, brushed them carefully, and then gave each one a pat. When she came home in the shoes, she took them off her feet carefully, brushed the dust off, blacked them, if they needed blacking, and sometimes if they didn't, polished them till she could see herself smile in them, and finally put them on the shelf in her room.

One afternoon the family were going to visit Aunt Jane, who lived about eight miles away. As this was an occasion when shoes were to be worn, Agnes went to get her pretty ones. There was one on the shelf, but only one. What had become of the other? The little girl looked on the other shelves and on the floor of her closet, but the second shoe was not in the closet. She looked all over her room, with the same result.

She ran to her mother. "Mamma, have you seen my shoe? I can find one of them, and I am sure I put the other on the shelf, just as I always do, but it isn't there."

"Did you look carefully on the shelf and on the floor of the closet?" her mother asked.

"Yes, mamma," Agnes answered, "I looked very carefully all over the closet and over my room, although I am sure I put both of my shoes on the shelf. You know I am always careful to put them away."

"Yes, my dear," Mrs. Paterson answered, "you have been very careful with your shoes; but, sometimes, we put things in strange places without thinking of it, and then forget where we have put them. Can't you think of some other place where you might have put your shoe?"

"I really can't think of any place, except the shelf," answered Agnes; "and why would one shoe be there, if I hadn't placed both shoes on the shelf?"

"I wonder where it can be," Mrs.

Jane and John are two little children who live in California. Jane is only three and John is five, but they are householders. Each has a dear little house, side by side, and, though they play together generally in one of them, yet each little house belongs strictly to its owner. The houses are behind the garage, right at the bottom of the garden; the carpenter came one

a bit like the stately mahogany furniture in the big house, which is so terribly scrutable. Jane's and John's tables and chairs are made of packing-case wood. Aunt Elizabeth helped to make them, but they drove in lots of the nails themselves, and polished and polished until the wood looks just as shiny and pretty as can be. In Jane's house, there is a cabinet with shelves,

you think her favorite is? The tiny red pimpernel, whose small face is as bright as Jane's. John has a big pot in his, and sometimes he fills it with garden flowers; but, most often, he and Jane like to go out on the road and fields and discover all sorts of lovely wild flowers. Mustard and Shasta daisies are John's favorites. Each little house possesses two



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

day with a cart and, the next day, there stood the pretty little wooden houses, ready for Jane and John to play in. They live in the big house with their parents and they have a beautiful nursery there, with many fine toys; but in the little houses are the tiny things that Jane and John make themselves.

The furniture, for instance, isn't

too, and there she arranges the tin plates with which they keep house. John comes into Jane's house sometimes, when they have company, and sometimes they carry the plates into John's house. They have delightful feasts with their little friends, sandwiches and nuts and raisins, and all sorts of dry things, and the sandwiches are carefully wrapped up in shiny paper, so that the tin plates never get sticky or need washing; a good rub is quite enough to keep them clean and shining.

Then back they go to the cabinet and look so nice and sparkling, arranged in careful rows. The cabinet, once upon a time, was nothing but a cracker box bit, since shelves have been nailed into it and the wood stained and polished, it looks quite a grand piece of furniture, and Jane is ever so proud of it; and John, too, for half the plates belong to him.

But Jane's chief delight is the flowers that she keeps in the tiny glass vase on the cabinet, which she fills all by herself, choosing just the little flowers she is most fond of. What do

stools and a table and a dear little window, and Jane and John can make just as much noise as they like in them. Jane carried out her toy piano and a New Year's horn and there she can make up tunes, playing first a little bit on the piano and then lifting up her horn and blowing away as loudly as she likes. John can hammer away, too, for he is planning to have a real workbench and tool chest, directly he can prove to Daddy that he won't leave any of the precious tools about the place. Every night Jane and John carry all their toys into the nursery, for they rust if they are left out in the damp; and then they lock the doors and leave their dear little houses till morning.

The beautiful Indian rugs which are spread on the floor might be spoiled if they left the door open, and the birds and caterpillars, and everything else which was straying around, came in. So Jane and John take good care of their houses; they love to invite the visitors to the big house, where Daddy and Mummy live, to come in and visit them, too.

Genuine Indian Relics—and Others

Few objects made by man have a greater interest for boys than Indian relics and few are more worthy of being collected. Indian relics of one sort or another are found in nearly every part of America and collections of aboriginal weapons, utensils, ornaments, and handiwork are of great value and serve to teach us much about the life and customs of the early inhabitants, writes A. Hyatt Verrill, in "The Boy Collector's Handbook."

In a general way, all Indian relics may be divided into two groups: ancient relics and modern relics. In the first class are stone weapons, ancient pottery, utensils, tools, ornaments, wampum, and, in fact, any objects which are found in mounds, shell heaps, or other situations which antedate the settlement of America by Europeans. In the second class are included buckskin articles, beadwork, baskets, pottery, weapons, utensils, and, in fact, anything made by Indians within comparatively recent times, or which is in use by Indians today. There is no real place to draw the line between ancient and modern relics, however, for a great many of our native tribes used stone weapons, identical with those found in ancient mounds, until quite recently and some isolated and primitive tribes still make and use various articles which might properly be classed as "ancient." Moreover, prehistoric tribes no doubt used baskets, leather articles, and similar things which may have been identical with those used by their descendants of the present time. In some ways, these modern relics are even more important than the ancient ones, for the latter will continue to exist for ages to come, whereas buckskin and beadwork will soon disappear, if not preserved and protected in collections.

Really good buckskin articles and beadwork are even now difficult to obtain and each year they are becoming scarcer. Of course, there are quantities of bead-embroidered objects for sale in stores, Indian camps, and other places and, while some of this is fit for collections, a great deal is only made to sell to tourists. This class of "Indian" goods is often manufactured in shops and factories and is purely imitation and counterfeit, but quite a lot is made by real Indians. Although far inferior to the goods made by the redmen for their own use, such objects are much better than nothing at all, for they often exhibit tribal or individual designs and patterns of the Indians and illustrate the forms and styles of articles used by them.

In the old days, and until they became civilized to large extent, the Indians used beautifully soft-tanned leather, did their sewing with thongs,

roots, and sinews and dyed their feathers, porcupine quills, and ornaments with berries, vegetable colors, and ochers. Today they have learned that sheepskin, kid, chamois and other commercial leathers are cheaper than buckskin or elkhide, that aniline dyes are brighter and are easier to prepare than vegetable dyes, and that cheap cotton thread is easier to use than sinews. The beautiful beadwork, formed by sewing each bead separately to the buckskin, has largely given place to beads strung and woven on hand looms and afterward sewed to leather or cloth, and silk embroidery floss often serves in place of porcupine quills.

Of course these up-to-date Indian goods make valuable and interesting specimens, for they serve to show the influence of the white man and his civilization upon the native arts and industries.

Originally the patterns or designs on Indian ornamental work really had a meaning and the totem, or sign, of each tribe, family and individual was often wrought with moccasins, vests, leggings, headresses, etc. Sometimes the Indians still retain such symbols in any event. They should be grown in every boy's garden, to as large an extent as possible. Both can be planted for several weeks to come. If all the seed should be put in at one time, there would be more corn and beans by and by than could be eaten. Then there would be none at all. When planting is done at intervals of 10 days or two weeks, a new crop is kept coming along, so that the season is extended.

There is no better variety of corn for any garden than Golden Bantam, because it is sweet and tender, and because it does not grow very tall. If your soil is rich, make half a dozen parallel furrows, about three feet apart, and drop the kernels of corn four inches apart, and two inches deep. If all the corn sprouts, you must thin out the plants, so that they stand about 12 inches apart. Perhaps your ground is not very good, however. In that event, you will be wise to plant in hills three feet apart each way. Allow three stalks to grow in each hill. Remember that you can't expect to have good corn, unless you use some kind of fertilizer. If you buy fertilizer at the store, be sure that it is well mixed with the earth before you put it in the seeds. Then you must be prepared to keep hoeing the corn all through the season. Don't hoe deeply, though, because the roots run close to the surface and extend all through the ground between the rows. There is no reason why you shouldn't grow a few pumpkins and squashes among the corn, planting the seed as early as possible in June.

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Some Lonely Animals are Consoled

"Good-morning," said Mr. Bear, in response to his neighbor's knock at the door. "Come right in, Mr. Lion, and sit down."

Mr. Lion came slowly in and sat down so heavily that the arm-chair creaked.

"Why, whatever is the matter with my good friend?" exclaimed the astonished Mr. Bear. For, usually, Mr. Lion was very cheerful and light-hearted. But there he sat, quite downcast. No wonder Mr. Bear was concerned about him.

"To tell the truth, Mr. Bear, I'm lonesome," answered Mr. Lion. "I should like some one to talk with in my home, to share my meals. This living alone makes me a little sad."

"Well, why don't you do what I'm going to do?" asked his friend.

"What is that?" said Mr. Lion. He had been noticing with much interest that Mr. Bear was dressed more smartly than usual on this day.

"I am just preparing to visit Miss Kitty, who lives down the street. I intend to ask her to keep house for me and be my companion."

"But there is only one Miss Kitty," exclaimed Mr. Lion, rather disappointed.

"I know, but there is Mr. Podgy, who lives up the street. His uncle went to the country last week, as head kennel dog. He has been alone ever since."

"My good, kind friend, you make me so happy over this news! I shall go at once to Mr. Podgy."

"Wait till I get my cane," said Mr. Bear, who was somewhat keen on his appearance.

So the two friends went forth, parting at the gate. Mr. Lion to go up the street, and Mr. Bear down the other way.

Arrived at Miss Kitty's house, Mr. Bear rapped gently. "How do you do," said Miss Kitty, opening the door. "Come right in!"

Mr. Bear entered and, after a short visit, disclosed to Miss Kitty his reason for coming. "And I'll try to make you happy," added the good fellow.

"I know you will, my dear neighbor, and I'll come at once. We will share each other's pleasures. I'll bring my catnip and we'll have a feast together each day."

So Miss Kitty hurried about, packing her bag, getting down the catnip from its shelf, and drawing down the window shades in tidy fashion. Soon she had on her cape and bonnet, looking very sweet and trim. Mr. Bear picked up her bag and, after she had locked the door, they both walked up the street to Mr. Bear's house, very happy indeed.

And how fared Mr. Lion? We shall now follow him. As he reached Mr. Podgy's house, he noticed how clean the steps were swept. Rapping at the door, he was soon admitted by Mr. Podgy.

"Your steps are so clean that I must compliment you," said Mr. Lion in a friendly manner.

"I'm glad you think so. My uncle gave me a new broom, and I use it very often, because I like to have it in my paws, since he left me." Here Podgy turned away to wipe a tear from his eye.

"Are you lonesome, too?" asked Mr. Lion, all sympathy.

"Yes," said Podgy, as another tear popped down his nose.

"Well, I do think it was just the thing for me to come here. Will you live with me?" cried Mr. Lion. "We shall keep each other company and try to make each other happy."

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Lion. And I'll take my darling broom and sweep your doorstep every single day."

In a short time, Mr. Lion and Podgy were walking down the street toward

Mr. Lion's home, both most cheerful and happy.

During the afternoon, Mr. Lion said to Podgy, "Come, we will visit Mr. Bear and see how he fared this morning." In response to Podgy's knock, Miss Kitty opened the door. But, seeing Podgy, she flew back and scrambled under the mantelshelf, her hair all on end. Mr. Bear looked up, astonished, while Podgy called out: "Please don't be afraid of me, Miss Kitty. I love cats and never chase them." But Miss Kitty still looked rather scared, so Podgy ran over to the mantelshelf and said: "Jump down on my back and I'll give you a ride around the room."

"Do, Miss Kitty," said Mr. Lion and Mr. Bear together, for they greatly desired Podgy and Miss Kitty to be the best of friends. So Miss Kitty jumped down upon Podgy's back and away they went. Around the stove, over the woodbox, under the table and everywhere. What a merry ride it was! Miss Kitty held on tight to Podgy's collar and enjoyed herself immensely, while it was plain to see how happy Podgy felt.

"Oh, my kind friend," said Mr. Bear, "how well we are getting on. Here we were this morning, all sad and lonesome; and now look at us, all together, contented and happy."

At this remark, Miss Kitty, remembering her duties as housekeeper, thanked him for the ride, and was soon bustling about getting a nice supper ready. Over the table, these four promised to remain good and faithful friends always.

Australian Ants

Ants differ greatly in various parts of the world, you must know. In Australia, there is an ant which looks like a tiny silver fish, and this ant has the most peculiar habits. One thing which he is fond of doing is boring his way, with amazing perseverance, through all sorts of thick substances. For instance, this ant will eat his way through the side of a trunk or box, bore straight through whatever is within, and emerge on the other side. Behind him he leaves a tiny, clean, straight little tunnel right through the whole thing—wood or wool or what not. Australians are wise enough to line their boxes with tin. In this part of the world there are also ants big and strong enough to move a house within a week's time.

King Bell

Long years ago there lived a King. A mighty man and bold. Who had two sons, named Dong and Ding. Of whom this tale is told. Prince Ding was clear of voice, and tall. A Prince in every line; Prince Dong, his voice was very small. And he but four feet nine.

Now both these sons were very dear To Bell, the mighty King. They always hastened to appear When he for them would ring.

Ding never failed the first to be. But Dong, he followed well. And at the second summons he Responded to King Bell.

This promptness of each royal Prince Is all of them we know. Except that all their kindred since Have done exactly so.

And if you chance to know a King Like this one of the song, Just listen once—and there is Ding; Again—and there is Dong.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

Growing Succotash in the Garden

Every time one garden maker plants his beans and corn, he remarks that he is getting ready for a crop of succotash. This combination of beans and corn, when properly prepared for the table, appeals to almost every boy, and there is no reason why the boy making the garden should not make definite plans to have all the succotash he wants. Corn and beans are two of the most important crops this season, in any event. They should be grown in every boy's garden, to as large an extent as possible. Both can be planted for several weeks to come. If all the seed should be put in at one time, there would be more corn and beans by and by than could be eaten. Then there would be none at all. When planting is done at intervals of 10 days or two weeks, a new crop is kept coming along, so that the season is extended.

There is no better variety of corn for any garden than Golden Bantam, because it is sweet and tender, and because it does not grow very tall. If your soil is rich, make half a dozen parallel furrows, about three feet apart, and drop the kernels of corn four inches apart, and two inches deep. If all the corn sprouts, you must thin out the plants, so that they stand about 12 inches apart. Perhaps your ground is not very good, however. In that event, you will be wise to plant in hills three feet apart each way. Allow three stalks to grow in each hill. Remember that you can't expect to have good corn, unless you use some kind of fertilizer. If you buy fertilizer at the store, be sure that it is well mixed with the earth before you put it in the seeds. Then you must be prepared to keep hoeing the corn all through the season. Don't hoe deeply, though, because the roots run close to the surface and extend all through the ground between the rows. There is no reason why you shouldn't grow a few pumpkins and squashes among the corn, planting the seed as early as possible in June.

When you are growing corn, remember that the Indians may have grown a similar vegetable in your very section, generations ago. Perhaps you know the lines from Longfellow's "Hiawatha":

"Day by day did Hiawatha Go to wait and watch beside it.

Till at length a small green feather From the earth shot slowly upward. Then another and another. And before the summer ended, Stood the maize in all its beauty. With its shining robes about it. And its long, soft, yellow tassels; And in rapture Hiawatha Cried aloud, 'It is Mondamin!'"

For your beans, you must grow a kind that is good when shelled. In the western part of the United States the Pinto bean is particularly popular, but in the East some such variety as red cranberry or horticultural is more likely to be grown. The soil for your beans doesn't need to be quite as rich as that where your corn is grown, but you must keep it hoed just as carefully. Bean experts always say, though, that you should not cultivate or work among your beans, or even pick them, when they are wet with rain or dew. You can keep on planting string beans until the middle of July, but shell beans, such as you will want for succotash, must go in soon.

Make good, straight rows by using a line, and do not waste the beans by planting them too thickly. If you happen to have a soil which bakes in the sun until a crust is formed, you will be wise to plant your beans in hills, rather than in drills, because three or four bean seeds together can push up through the soil easier than one alone.

Of course, you will plant other kinds of vegetables, but remember that this season beans and corn are named by the government as two of the most essential vegetables. Grow all that you need for succotash, and then some more to be kept for next winter's eating.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Irving Christie, who is to represent the United States Department of Agriculture on the newly created War Labor Policies Board, is a Canadian born agronomist of note, who had his first training for his vocation at the Agricultural College of the State of Iowa. As soon as he had finished the course in the latter institution, and had won for a second time the bachelor's degree in agriculture, he joined the faculty of the Iowa State College, and remained on it two years, when he was called to Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind. There he has remained, and there he will return with the close of the war. He has developed the service of the agricultural courses of that university, especially on the extension side of its work, so as to give it a reputation. Few men in his calling have done more, by bulletins and other forms of official and popular literature, to educate the rank and file of the farmers of the interior to take advantage of the accurate knowledge now put at their disposal as growers of crops and makers of national wealth. He is fertile in expedients by which the pupils whom he wishes to reach may be brought in touch with their teachers; and one of his most successful experiments has been the equipment and transportation of trains which are traveling schools and laboratories. Run into a town, on a siding, such a school-train may be used for an indefinite time as a peripatetic educational center. Professor Christie recently temporarily joined the Department of Agriculture staff at Washington, to take charge of its farm labor activities.

Major William Orpen, A. R. A., R. H. A., the well-known portrait painter, and one of the official artists commissioned by the British Government to paint incidents and personages engaged in the great war, has recently presented the result of his last two years' work to the nation. Major Orpen went out to France two years ago, attached to the staff of General Sir John Cawsons. Since receiving his commission he has painted a number of portraits, including one of Sir Hugh Trenchard, who did so much to bring the air force into being, and six, which he painted without payment, for the Canadian War Memorial Fund. Major Orpen is an Irishman, and one of the most brilliant and humorous of the younger painters. His art was certainly not born to blush unseen, or rather unrecognized, for he has attained an exceptional vogue as a portrait painter, and is probably one of the best sellers in London. He received his art education at the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art, and at the Slade School in London. He is a member of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers, the National Portrait Society, the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, and the New English Art Club, and is on the council of several of the societies. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1910.

Raymond Robins, who entered Russia in charge of Red Cross work two years ago and who has remained there to study conditions longer than most Americans, has arrived in the United States and is hastening to Washington to offer to the President his views on the vexed and perplexing problems of intervention in Russia. Mr. Robins first came into prominence as a social economist when superintendent of the Chicago Municipal Lodging House, in 1902, and is one of the premier social settlement workers of that city. Subsequently he won popular favor and respect to such a degree that he was elected a member of the board of education, and also a delegate to the convention appointed to revise the city's charter. In 1912, when the Progressive Party was formed, with Mr. Roosevelt as leader and as presidential candidate, Mr. Robins worked hard, but vainly, for his chief's election, as well as standing for office himself on the new party's platform. Four years later Mr. Robins followed Mr. Roosevelt as a backer of Mr. Hughes' candidacy as a Republican. In between he toured the world as a "social evangelist" connected with what was known as "The Men and Religion Forward Movement." Mr. Robins, because of his progressive or radical views, has been able, while in Russia, to get nearer the revolutionary leaders than could most Americans, permanently stationed there or sent into the country on commissions.

William Oakes Thompson, president of Ohio State University, at Columbus, has been chosen president of the International Sunday School Association. He began his career, after graduation at Muskingum College, Ohio, as a student of theology at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City. Leaving this school of Presbyterianism he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian denomination and held pastorates in Iowa and Colorado until 1891, when he was called to the presidency of Miami College, Ohio, one of the oldest and best of the small colleges of that State. On the basis of the record there made, during an eight-year term, he was called to the presidency of the State University in 1899; and he has steadily grown to be one of the most forceful and influential individuals among the educators who administer state universities. At the same time he has retained more than a lip loyalty to distinctly religious interests; and in recognition of that fact he has just been selected for the presidency just referred to.

GERMAN VIEW OF JUGO-SLAVS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Bern)—A pamphlet recently published in Vienna by the members of a German association deals chiefly with the Jugo-Slav question and summarizes the Pan-German view on that subject.
"One of the most important ques-

tions that this world war has raised," it reads, "is the Jugo-Slav question; the territory inhabited by Jugo-Slavs represents for us that bridge which leads to the Adriatic Sea, to the East, and to the world's traffic. There is no doubt that this question, which has been the cause of this world war, must be settled in the course of this war. We must use all our power to bring about that solution of it which will be the most favorable to us."
"We must take all precautions against the possibility of the Jugo-Slav question being settled in favor of the German territories of Austria and the German Empire would be separated from the Adriatic Sea and the East. The Austrian Germans, however, have no essential reason for opposing a union of the Serbs and Croats under the Hungarian Crown."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Standardization

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.)—One of the incidental wastes which have won notice through the war is that arising from the great variety of screw threads. Senator Kenyon introduced a bill from the Committee on Standards, Weights and Measures establishing standard screw threads to be used in all government work, and he stated that through lack of standards the government has already lost \$50,000,000 on war work. That seems a small sum when we are already reckoning war expenses in scores of billions, and it would pay for only one day's war, but there would surely be a great economy in both time and material through the use of a smaller number of tools, gauges and machines and through interchange of those which were retained. It would then be necessary to send a smaller number of sizes to France, with economy of ship and warehouse space. An airplane or automobile might be repaired promptly with standard screws when odd sizes might not be obtainable. It is not proposed to require the use of standard screws in general business, but government work is now so large a proportion of the whole that manufacturers would probably introduce them in all work and would gradually discard all of non-standard sizes. The economy effected by the government would then extend throughout all business. Output could be increased and cost of production decreased. This is just one small advance in efficiency which has been put in the front by the war. It is in the same class with the standard ship.

Coal Problem and Methods

NEW YORK WORLD—The Federal Fuel Administration has devised a new system of preferential coal distribution by way of meeting a possible fuel famine next winter. Railroads stand at the head of this list, while army and navy needs come second, with state and local government institutions third, public utilities fourth and retail dealers fifth. At numbers six and seven we drift into a twilight zone of manufacturing plants known by the War Industries Board to be on its list and of those known only to that board as not being on its list. Where the latter stand in the way of motive power may be known to some of them, but the scheme evidently carries within its own discretion the power to put any or all of them more or less out of business at and for a time which is dark with the clouds of doubt and uncertainty. This is a situation which cannot be viewed by anybody with complacency or as in the general war interests of the country. It cannot but have great disturbing consequences affecting adversely even the most clearly essential of war industries. Is this the best way to meet a possible fuel famine next winter, or may not the better way be to concentrate all energy of the Fuel Administration on coal production and distribution? The coal is here. The labor is to be had, and where is its employment more urgent among all this list of preferential industries? The Fuel Administration may possibly find more effective employment on intensive work relating to coal production than on doubtful and highly disturbing schemes in relation to preferential consumption.

Control of White Flour

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—The United States Food Board is attempting to eliminate the consumption of white flour between now and the last of August. It wants to stop the use of it completely. Yet the Food Board in Canada has in effect a ridiculous order preventing flour from being put up in less than 24-pound bags, and virtually forcing consumers to buy that quantity when their requirements are less.

GENERAL DALLIOLO PRAISED BY PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The comments of the principal papers on the resignation of General Dallolio from the Ministry of Arms and Munitions and of Senator Riccardo Bianchi from the Ministry of Maritime and Railway Transport follow, in the main, at least with regard to General Dallolio, the lines of the announcement made by the Agenzia Stefani.

This says that, as is well known, the Prime Minister stated in the Chamber during the recent session of Parliament that it was the intention of the government to carry out a revision in the order of administration in the Ministry for Arms and Munitions. Such a declaration, it adds, was made in complete agreement with General Dallolio, who has now told the Prime Minister that in order to free the prospective reforms from all personal considerations he would prefer to resign his office and return to the army at the front.
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work done by General Dallolio at the Ministry for Munitions, and much gratitude is expressed for all that has been accomplished under his direction in providing for the needs of the army both at the time of Italy's entrance into the war and after the disaster of Caporetto, when redoubled efforts had to be made in order to make good the losses in war material which the country had sustained.

Little allusion is made in the newspapers to the scandals which recently came to light concerning the dishonest conduct of certain officials employed by the Ministry of Arms and Munitions; but the Corriere della Sera, after praising General Dallolio's work, states that it is regrettable that all that has been accomplished has not been done without certain disorders arising from the improvised character of the ministry and the lamentable scarcity of suitable men at its disposal, which had made it impossible to postpone the reorganization of this department any longer; and this comment is fairly typical.

Signor Federzoni, writing in the Idea Nazionale, hopes that there is no intention of reducing the ministry to an undersecretaryship. The reasons for Senator Bianchi's resignation are, states that it is regrettable that all that has been accomplished has not been done without certain disorders arising from the improvised character of the ministry and the lamentable scarcity of suitable men at its disposal, which had made it impossible to postpone the reorganization of this department any longer; and this comment is fairly typical.

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The appointment of Signor Giovanni Villa, formerly Advocate-General to the Treasury, to follow him at the Ministry of Maritime and Railway Transport seems to meet with general approval. The Ministry for Arms and Munitions is to be, for the time being, under the charge of General Zupelli, Minister for War.

The Secolo remarks that General Dallolio's successor will not have an easy task, and hopes, for the sake of the country, that the choice will fall upon a man who has the necessary qualities to enable him to fulfill his high task.

WORD FROM STEFANSSON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Naval Department has received advices from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, to the effect that he is not able to leave the north at present. He will therefore remain at Ft. Yukon until the summer is passed, when he will proceed south. The Polar Bear Stefansson's ship, with the rest of the party on board, is under orders to come south as soon as ice conditions will permit.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

CAMOUFLAGE—AND
LANDSCAPE PAINTING

The auction had been well advertised; the sale galleries are the handsomest in the city; the hour for the dispersal of the pictures, eight-fifteen on a balmy spring evening, was suitable; the Honorary Committee of Artists beamed with notable names, and the Cause to which the proceeds from the sale were to be allotted is among the worthiest of all the Causes.

Yet the sale was not a success. Picture after picture was placed upon the rostrum, and picture after picture either received no bid, or was sold for a few dollars, or was withdrawn because it did not reach the reserve price. The auctioneer kept his temper admirably; he calmed and protested; he was ironic and sad; he played with persiflage, he enumerated the claims of the Cause, but he wasted no time; for the catalogue contained over 700 pictures, and this being the first evening of sale he had to reach a quota before bedtime.

The audience, which was large and influential, listened politely, laughed at the right moment, and applauded two eminent speakers who addressed them on the merits of the Cause, its preeminent claims, and the pleasure of giving till it hurts.

There was not a listener who did not entirely agree with the speakers, yet when the sale was resumed they resumed their former obnoxious way of refusing to bid. Of course a few pictures, which happened to have some special merit, were sold, but it was odd, disturbing, the number of works for which that assembly, presumably of picture lovers, refused to make any bid at all. It was also rather absurd. A bold spirit, with enough daring to break through the crust of timidity that had settled upon the company, might, for \$10 apiece, have bought enough pictures, each quite nicely framed, to last him as wedding presents for his lifetime. Again and again did the auctioneer say, "Why, ladies and gentlemen, the frame alone is worth the money." But nothing would induce that assembly to invest in the art of the day.

What was the reason of this? The answer is probably to be found in the following passage printed in the preface to the catalogue: "This exhibition was donated most generously and gladly by artists, art collectors, and dealers. . . . We ask you to buy them at the value placed upon them by the donors." In this passage the audience discerned camouflage. That is a pretty name, and the camouflaged battleships on the Hudson River are a pretty sight, and the idea of eminent members of the British Royal Academy, carved as colonels, directing painters on the western front how to camouflage a gun emplacement into a village school or a poultry-run, has elements of hilarity in it. Yet camouflage remains—camouflage, a pretty name hiding an unpretty thing. In peace time the magic of the name will rightly disappear.

Now the paragraph quoted above from the catalogue is a mild form of camouflage. The audience was asked to bid not because the pictures were good, but because the Cause was good. It would have been wiser if the speakers, instead of trying to open purses by enlarging upon the sufferings of discharged soldiers (a theme which the audience felt deeply, and to which they are all no doubt privately responding), had frankly said—"Buy these pictures, they are going at bargain prices. They are not very good, but lots of them are much better and immensely cheaper than the colored photographic reproductions, and the dubs of dark, old-fashioned pictures that now decorate your walls. Buy, and you will get, at any rate, something bright, new and cheerful." Instead of which the speakers camouflaged the audience by asking them to buy, not because the pictures were bargains, but because the Cause was heartrendingly worth while.

"Donated by artists." The artists who gave their works are deserving of thanks. They gave what they had, doubtless, in many cases, all they could give. But the fact remains that many of these 758 works were unimportant and trivial, and the weak ones threw the glamour of their incapacity on the strong. Hence the scarcity and poverty of the bids. There is talk of a great Red Cross sale of works of art next autumn. For success it is essential that there should be a committee of selection and rejection of gifts. Mary Jane may offer the landscape she painted last fall which she called "At Evening Time It Shall Be Light," and which papa had framed in the costliest kind of dealer's frame—may offer it to the Red Cross sale with noble feeling and warm heart, but if it is a poor picture it will but help to drag the sale down to its level. Mary Jane must examine herself. Which dominates her gift—charity or vanity?

The majority of the pictures at the "donated by artists" sale were landscapes. Our sturdy ancestors refused to draw any distinction between landscape and figure painting. They knew as we know, that you cannot "chic" the figure, but that you can "chic" the landscape. A girl or a boy student can turn out something like a landscape in a year, but it would take the same person 10 years to produce something like a figure subject. This the ancients knew. Botticelli despised landscapes. He said once that he could paint as good a landscape as anybody by flinging a pot of paint on a white wall.

The ancients made no distinction between figure and landscape painting. It was implicit in their teaching that the well-trained craftsman should be able to paint anything with equal integrity and facility. Was Giorgione a figure or a landscape painter? In either he was a master. It was Claude who made the great division between figure and landscape painting. He was followed by the home-loving, home-

painting Seventeenth Century Dutchman; then Turner arose, who lost himself in his determination to rival and outvie all his predecessors and found himself in his unfinished golden visions, and in the pure flame, short-hand conversations with pure beauty, of his later water colors; then Constable and Corot and Monet and other geniuses of the Nineteenth Century who gave landscape painting a place apart, who were pleased and proud to be known as—landscape painters.

Now all can grow the flower of landscape, or think they can. It is quite easy if one has an instinct for camouflage. The present writer would engage to produce a four-foot atmospheric landscape that would deceive all janitors, and most proprietors of drygoods stores, into the belief that it was a charming work of art; but ask him to produce a figure subject and he would reply—"No, I would rather be interned."

So we arrive, step by step, at a chief reason for the failure of the "donated by artists" auction sale. It was dominated by landscapes, painted with excellent intention by many excellent people, who will be horrified at the suggestion that there is anything of camouflage in their work. But the amateur has to be very great or very humble to escape the reproach of camouflage. His ambition leads him to attempt exalted themes; his lack of skill tempts him to hide his lack of knowledge by the use of what the French call "chic." Which is camouflage.

Hence these tears—the controlled tears of the auctioneer, and of the two dispirited speakers at the "donated by artists" auction sale. —Q. R.

DETROIT'S MUSEUM
SEES A NEW LIGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—As the result of a sweeping series of changes effected in the late spring, an almost inspired reevaluation of things, a wholesale removal of stupid monstrosities and a readjustment of the entire collection, the Detroit Museum of Art has been changed from a cluttered, gloomy storeroom for all manner of junk to a place of living, vigorous appeal. Of course these changes were not complete in the spring; there has been for a few years past a very gradual metamorphosis in the institution, but this came to a head in May, just before the annual convention of the American Federation of Arts brought 200 artists and art lovers here from all over the United States. Then, with a burst of energy, Clyde H. Burroughs, the new director, and the trustees applied themselves to the task. In one week the entire appearance of the museum was altered and the momentum of this week will carry through a number of further changes during the summer.

It was not long ago that the museum proclaimed the rusticity of this adolescent metropolis. Immediately inside the main entrance you banged into a ponderous, wooden turnstile that creakingly lamented every visitor who passed through. Then a gloomy chamber pervaded by the cold atmosphere of desuetude. From the shadows of each side peered down titanic figures in stark white plaster, alleged replicas of classic and Renaissance sculpture, loose-jointed, faces of ghastly chiaroscuro because of heavy patches of dust accentuating every depression. The very daylight shrank back from door and window; a gray-haired police pensionary froze in his chair and stared with a Mona Lisa smile into nowhere (what thoughts could be his?); and your own lonely footfalls echoed tremendously in the utter silence. You spoke in whispers; and when you dashed out of the building, after a brief sojourn, you determined thereafter to seek your art at the "movies."

Now the light has been admitted. In that one week a number of the plaster furies were carried off, and bronzes put in their places; the turnstile was permanently removed; one whole chamber, the main gallery on the first floor, was prepared for the George G. Booth loan collection of modern art; and there was space and life and warmth, and you regret leaving the museum, which once you regretted entering.

The beginning of a new era was some time ago, of course, when what is now a good if not extensive collection of modern Americans was started. The museum possesses a notable Twachtman, a good Hassam, a Weir, a Henri, a Bellows, one of Jonas Lie's Panama scenes, a Francis Murphy, a Redfield, Mary Cassatt is represented, and Ivan G. Olinick; there are earlier Melchers, several Tryons, a Whistler, Leon Dabo is there, Inness (not very good), Blakelock and so on. Four years ago the museum commenced a series of annual spring exhibits of American painters, when between 100 and 200 of the best contemporary paintings are shown; and always one or two of the pictures have stayed at the museum, this year Daniel Garber's "Vineyard Trees" being purchased. This year also Mr. Burroughs made a special feature of 25 works of Alden Weir, Twachtman and Childs Hassam, an excellent exhibit considered by itself. Another acquisition this year is Leopold Seyffert's self-portrait.

The latest acquisition, and one that indicates the progressive attitude of the trustees and of Mr. Burroughs, is that of Elie Nadelman's marble bust, "Reverry." This was sent to Detroit and placed with the American painters' exhibit through Ralph H. Booth, president of the museum, who became interested in the young Polish sculptor after seeing an exhibit in New York. The museum paid \$1800 for this.

The biggest factor in the regeneration of the museum was, of course, the adequate installation of the George

G. Booth collection. This covers the whole field of the decorative arts and crafts. There are exceptional pieces by Frank L. Koralewsky and Samuel Yellen, American masters in wrought iron. I. Kirchmayer, the Boston woodcarver, is represented by several pieces, including the recently completed "Christmas Festival in Heaven," probably his masterpiece. In ceramics there is an entire case of Pewabic pottery, of remarkable iridescent luster; there are several of Prof. Charles Fergus Binn's "Hare's Fur" and "Golden Powder Bloom" vases, several specimens of Mrs. Adelaide Alsop Robineau's delicate porcelains, and of the Durant-Rice pottery. Wrought silver pieces by Mary C. Knight and George E. Germer are included in the collection; and there is a valuable exhibit of bronzes by sculptors like Saint Gaudens, Meunier, Manish, Beach, Isidore Konti, Paul Troubetzkoy, and the Borglums. The principal piece is a large screen of wrought iron after designs by Thomas Hastings of New York, a remarkable work in conception and execution. To receive this, the main gallery on the first floor was relieved of its pale monstrosities and redecorated, and the work of installing the collection began in the spring.

Two other loan collections will be installed this summer in the east and west galleries of the first floor. They are a collection of oriental rugs of great value, and of period furniture, owned by Vincent D. Cliff, and a collection of Empire and Louis XIV furniture owned by Mrs. Sherman L. Depew. Building up from these, Mr. Burroughs plans to divide the east and west galleries into chambers, showing the development of decoration in furniture, fabrics, rugs, painting and so on through the successive periods from the Gothic to the past century.

This summer the main lobby will also be redecorated and in it will be installed the Egyptian collection, which has for years been successfully hidden in dusty cases in an out-of-the-way corner on the second floor. Eventually you will pass from this gallery, where the first hours of civilization are summed up for you in its decorations, through the successive stages until you at last come out into the modern gallery and the George G. Booth exhibit.

This summer also there will be hung a collection of old prints, bequeathed to the museum by James E. Scripps. From this, which contains better than 1200 specimens, Fitz Roy Carrington, curator of prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has selected about 400 for an exhibit. It covers all the major and minor masters from the time of Martin Schongauer to the Nineteenth Century, including a good representation of Dürer, Rembrandt, van Leyden and Marcantonio. The Scripps collection of old masters, including an important Rubens, "David and Abigail," and a fine Murillo, is now hung adequately in a large gallery on the second floor. The "judicious removals" have not yet terminated. Along with a number of similar canvases a stupid old Rembrandt Peale is doomed to be discarded; casts of friezes and frescoes, Renaissance, classic, Chaldean, Egyptian, dusty and chipped and cracked, are to come down from the walls; and so the merry work will go on.

And what effect is this having upon Detroiters? In the past they have not established any enviable reputation for their interest in art, for reasons too obvious to need recital; and so far the time is too short for one to expect a great improvement. Perhaps no important change will be noticed until at last the collections are moved into that projected new museum, which from time to time seems a distant dream not to be realized for years and years to come. To be sure, it would take another metamorphosis to make the exterior of the present building attractive.

However, the impetus has surely been given; those who love art may now enjoy it with less embarrassment in Detroit; and to those who have any faith in the appeal of beauty the future must seem bright indeed.

WAR APPEALS BY
MELBOURNE ARTISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A prominent feature of Our Boys' Carnival, held in Melbourne, in aid of the War Council's appeal, which will probably realize about £80,000, was the banner show. This was no mere spread of bunting and flutter of flags, but an imposing array of 22 banners, measuring 15 feet by 12 feet, which floated over the center of Collins Street from Swanston Street to Elizabeth Street.

Each banner bore heraldic and other devices painted for the occasion by leading Australian artists, who put their private affairs on one side for the time being and placed their time and talents at the disposal of the carnival management. The idea of this part of the decoration scheme had its origin with Mr. D. Desbrowe Anner, a leading city architect.

Among the more purely pictorial subjects chosen for illustration was a superb Joan of Arc on horseback, designed and elaborated by Mr. Norman McGeorge, who was also responsible for a vigorous heraldic blazon of the Scottish lion rampant. Perhaps the most arresting picture of all was the painting made by Mr. W. Beckwith McInnes to represent the Victorian branch of the Australian Comforts Fund. This fine work was adapted from an illustration in the *Anzac Book*, showing Australian gunners, stripped to the waist, in action under the burning sun of Gallipoli. This and a strongly handled St. George and the Dragon represented only a portion of the very valuable work done by Mr. McInnes in connection with the movement.



Mr. William Strang, A. R. A. (self-portrait)

IN THE LONDON
ART GALLERIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The pictorial record of war incidents which is being steadily built up by British artists promises to be of the greatest interest and importance. It is being added to day by day by men of very divergent types of conviction and as it grows it increases in variety of outlook and in comprehensiveness of expression. The character it is acquiring is undeniably significant, because it reflects the impression made upon different temperaments by the facts and happenings of the war and shows how men of various schools of thought and practice are affected by their experience in the fighting area. It is well that all sorts of art should be represented in the record, that the fanciful and the matter of fact, the sentimental and the practical, the conventional and the eccentric, should all be gathered together, for it is by the sum total of the art which the war inspires that future generations will judge the effect which the struggle had upon the nation, and will form their own conceptions of the scenes which were witnessed by the men of today.

For this reason, the exhibition of pictures by Lieut. Paul Nash, at the Leicester Galleries, undoubtedly deserves a welcome. He calls his collection "Void of War," and the title gives a clue to the attitude in which he has approached his subjects. He has felt first the desolation and the destructiveness of the war, its horrible effacement of the beauty of the world and its disastrous power to convert what nature has made delightful into a repulsive wilderness. His exhibition is a grim satire on human ambition, and a bitter commentary of the methods by which man goes to work to attain political power; it sets forth with the serious conviction of a sensitive and thinking man the ruthlessness with which military operations can be conducted by peoples that regard war as a legitimate means to the end that they have in view. There is, perhaps, a touch of caricature in his representation of his subjects, but it is caricature only in the sense that it insists vehemently upon the distinguishing features of the material available for artistic treatment and presents these features without any softening down of their vivid meaning.

But there is one criticism which can fairly be applied to the work of this artist—that he has allowed the deeper sentiment of his work to be more or less obscured at times by his preference for a particular mannerism in technical expression. There are pictures in the collection which show clearly how much he has been stirred by the tragic intensity of war and how the drama of desolation has lifted him above mere considerations of executive method; but there are others in which he has thought too much about the tenets of the artistic clique to which he happens to belong and has weakened the strength of his statement by striving to make it conform to the convention which that clique supports. Some of his studies of the war landscape cease to be convincing because he has remembered in them that his duty to his school involves an affectation of primitive simplicity, and by this affectation he has reduced his illustration of the motive under treatment to unmeaning incoherence. The pose of childlike wonder at the horrors of war is hardly the right one to adopt in the circumstances of the moment, and a childlike innocence of method does not convey much idea to the ordinary man who has outgrown any liking he may ever have had for art in words of one syllable. Mr. Nash proves plainly enough that he is able to produce finely suggestive work in which

he is guided by well-matured intelligence, so lapses on his part into childishness are unnecessary and inadvisable.

At the Leicester Galleries, too, is to be seen a collection of pictures, drawings and pieces of sculpture by a young artist, Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, who fell in action in 1915. This exhibition, by its variety of effort and its power of accomplishment, justifies fully the assumption that in this artist we had a genius. Much that is shown in it is frankly tentative and experimental, the work of a serious beginner who was feeling his way among the many influences of the moment to the definite expression of his own individuality, much of it is imitative and obviously was suggested to him by observation of things done by other men. But even in his experiments and imitations he was guided by a sincere spirit of research and he was, it can well be seen, always seeking to understand the why and wherefore of different types of art, rather than to find some easy convention into which he could settle down, and with its assistance evade the trouble of thinking for himself. What he might have done with his remarkable capacities must, unfortunately, remain an unsolved problem; what he actually accomplished is sufficient to give him a permanent place in art history.

The small exhibition of water colors of "London—Old and New," by Mr. A. Ludovici, at the Twenty-One Gallery, has a claim to attention as a gathering of fresh, direct work by an artist who has a real perception of the picturesque, and a considerable measure of technical skill. He uses the watercolor medium with a thorough appreciation of its particular capacities, fluently and confidently, and he controls it with sound judgment. He has a feeling for clean, luminous color and a right sense of tone relations; and he has, too, that taste in selection of subject which enables the student of nature to pick, from among the material available for him, just that which will best serve his pictorial purpose. London, as he represents it, is not an impossible dream city, idealized out of all reality, but a place in which an artist can find actualities that are worth painting and that have their due degree of dignity and beauty—and after all that is the way in which London should be painted.

MUHAMMADAN SHOW
IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There is now at the University of Pennsylvania Museum what is said to be the first exhibition of Muhammadan art ever held in the United States. It is made up of over 300 objects, ranging from a mirhab or shrine, which comes from a Twelfth Century mosque, to some of the finest of Persian miniatures. There are many porcelains and beautiful examples of pottery, some a glazed ware with warm deep colors, which cover a period of eight centuries. Included in the display are also bronzes, large lavers decorated with quotations from the Koran and fine examples of rugs and small sections from famous medieval weaves. The collection is in part made up of purchases by the museum, together with loans from private collectors. Enrico Caruso exhibits a beautiful bowl of the Twelfth Century, and there are a number of specimens from the Morgan collection.

The collection covers a period of art development from the Seventh to the Sixteenth Century and covers a wide range from the Indo-Persian border. It is only in comparatively recent years that collectors have turned their attention to this class of art and the results shown in the exhibit are illuminating. The most valuable example shown is the mirhab, which stands about 15 feet high and is made of highly glazed tiles in various shades of blue. It is in perfect preservation except for a few tiles on one corner.

THE ART OF
WILLIAM STRANG

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—The recent election of Mr. William Strang as president of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, in succession to M. Rodin, is a well-deserved recognition of an artist who has made for himself a very definite position in the art of our time. Both as a painter and an etcher, Mr. Strang is distinguished by a sturdy independence of conviction and an unhesitating strength of execution. He has views of his own about technical processes, and these views he does not hesitate to express in the way that seems to him to be right, without making concessions either to popular prejudice or to any momentary fashion in art. What he thinks he ought to do he does sincerely, and if he satisfies himself he is content.

This independent attitude of his is rather refreshing. So many a list nowadays are accustomed to follow a convention and to attach themselves to one or other of the numerous groups which exist to advocate some particular theory of practice, that a man who is ready to stand or fall by the assertion of his own personality has exceptional claims to consideration. The example he sets is valuable. It is encouraging to other workers who have themselves aspirations after independence, and it teaches the public to recognize that an artist who does not belong to any group or subscribe to any fashionable theory of practice may yet be an important figure in the art world. The more marked the detachment of such a man, the better and more helpful is his influence and, if he has the capacity to make his artistic creed convincing, the larger the measure of success he is likely to attain.

Certainly Mr. Strang has, in full, the capacity to put his beliefs into an intelligible shape and to make clear the nature of his outlook upon art. There is something curiously uncompromising in the manner of his performance. For one thing he concedes in his pictures nothing at all to the popular liking for prettiness and sentimentality—he sets things down with frank decision and with a robust realism that, though it may shock the sentimentalist, is emphatically satisfying to the student of fact. And even in his technical method he does not trouble to be elusive or to hint at the things he could express if he would; his drawing is precise, definite and searching, his brushwork is clear and direct, and his color is pitched always in a high key, and has a sort of aggressive brilliancy. In his portraits and subject pictures it is character he seeks for first and last, character seen shrewdly and recorded forcibly, and to gain it he is ready, it need be, to sacrifice little graces of statement and the lesser allurements of style.

But by the forcible reality of his paintings and the grim power of his etchings he proves himself to be a strong man, with a sure grasp of the essentials of his art, and the strong man is wanted now to guide the modern artists into the right middle course between feeble prettiness and extravagant ugliness—to control the revolt of the younger men against the banalities of the popular painter and to see that out of it comes not eccentric anarchy, but thoughtful discipline and ordered stability. As president of the International Society, Mr. Strang has great responsibilities laid upon him, but that he will prove equal to them can be confidently expected.

THE MORALITY
OF MATERIALS

If you were interested enough to ask the young painter what he knew about his craft, meaning thereby his method and materials for producing permanent work, he would probably look astonished and reply, "What is there to know about it? I buy my paints and canvases round the corner and use them"—and he does, it is entirely obvious he does, just like that. If you were bold enough to pursue the subject and tell him that the old masters knew all about it and possessed precious recipes and spent years in mastering them before ever they touched a brush for publicity, he would probably begin to look uncomfortable and say in a cavalier kind of way, "Oh, I suppose they'll last my time anyhow"—and they will; just about!

The point is that the painter has been steadily caring less and less about his craft and leaving it more and more to the colorman round the corner, until he has about arrived at the point of refusing to believe there is one. Perhaps he decides he doesn't like painting on a white surface—it is horrible until it is covered, he says—or even on a primed canvas of any kind; he likes the raw canvas best with a good tooth on it. As for colors, why, the manufacturer guarantees them pure, and what is there to worry about? so he mixes all and sundry together and goes ahead.

He finds one day that his unprimed canvas makes a fine middle tone, and he begins to leave patches uncovered, and very nice they look, he thinks, and quite forgets that you can see clean through them if you hold them up to the light. Some friend one day introduces him to a particular kind of pulboard, and he tries it and takes it to his heart and talks it up on all occasions. It absorbs the oil splendidly, and that ought to keep the color right, for the one thing he has learnt and clings to is that oil darkens with time. By and by he paints a big picture on pulboard, and sells it to a public gallery. It is gone and forgotten without a qualm.

One day, however, he happens to

meet the gallery director at the club, and, all innocence, stops him to ask how the picture looks. The director says, more in sorrow than in anger: "It took one of my men a week to fix it up before it could be hung. It went like a figure of eight within a month, and I had to cradle it closely all over the back to straighten it, and goodness knows if the stripes won't some day show through the paint." (For the uninitiated, cradling is making a wooden grating.) "Didn't you know that those boards warp all to pieces?" The painter admitted that he didn't; how should he? It was inconceivable of the director to drag in shop of this kind; the board was flat when he had it, and, anyhow, it straightened out and was all right—and he went off whistling.

But the director didn't whistle; he wondered what was going to become of the modern pictures which looked so fresh and gay now, when the years had got at them. Uncovered canvas inevitably darkens with time, the unpainted patches get out of value with the rest, and the picture becomes a parody and the artist's reputation a rag. If you try and protect the pictures with varnish, that darkens the bare patches at once, without waiting for time, and the result is the same. What would Whistler say if he could see his "Saraate" now, not to mention some other things, including nocturnes? They are disappearing into the darkness they were painted on.

But one day the director had his reward. He went to see the very latest sensation in paint, a one-man show, so original and wonderful, the critics declared, that seldom, if ever, had there been the like. He met another painter there, a mural one, who knew his craft as well as his art, as indeed he had to in dealing with damp walls and bad surfaces. Together they toured the galleries and admired the pictures. The catalogue gave the date of the pictures and after a while it began to be borne in upon them that the low-toned ones were all painted some time ago, and the later the date the higher was the key. Of course the artist might have heightened his key and color every Christmas, but then again he mightn't. It was suspicious, to say the least, and they cogitated and their cogitation brought them to the brink of the decision that they were painted on dark canvas and were sinking in year by year.

They set to work to examine the pictures minutely and independently. It was an off day and there were few people to interrupt them; when there was no one at all they looked surreptitiously behind the picture to see the edges of the canvas. By and by, they met before a portrait, one of the most brilliant of them all, and the mural painter pointed mutely at the cheek, where the brilliant brush strokes hadn't met and there were inky black streaks between them. They were convinced. "There isn't much hope for them," they agreed. "No wonder the old ones looked dark." The mural painter had an object lesson he didn't forget and the director had the pleasure of sending over his pulboard artist to see the results of bad craftsmanship.

Those old painters whose pictures are bright and gay today after three or four hundred years, they knew the secret and didn't despise their craft. There were no black backgrounds and uncovered canvases for them. They had spent a strenuous apprenticeship in preparing white gesso grounds on panels, in grinding pure and staple colors, in stretching the grounds, and today those whose grounds shine through the glad colors like the sun through the mist.

The director of a great art institution was asked the other day if the painter's craft was taught in his schools, which were justly famous. He was forced to admit that nothing of the kind was attempted nor had there been any demand for it. He saw the need and was rueful about the lack, but there it was.

The student is taught, it is told to express himself in paint, which he doesn't understand in the least; in fact, he is taught all sorts of things that can't be taught at all, but he is never taught the thing of all others he should know backward, forward, and on his head, and that is the tenets of his tools and the morality of his materials. —I. J.

THE BURROUGHS STATUE

TOLEDO, O.—Toledo Museum has come into possession of the life-size bronze of John Burroughs, by C. S. Pietro, which will be permanently placed in the museum grounds.

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THE HOME FORUM

Endurance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Columbus" Lowell has said that "endurance is the crowning quality," and without doubt when it springs from spiritual conviction and understanding the power to endure must be esteemed one of the finest possessions of mankind. It is no coarse mental quality, either, dependent upon human will; it is a far finer thing than that, for it arises from a perception of the enduring nature of goodness and an understanding of the permanence of Truth.

Unless a man is convinced that his motive is right, he is without the dynamic which will carry him forward in the pursuit of his aims. It is true that evil sometimes seems to flourish "like a green bay tree," nourished by the effrontery of selfish ambition and material desire; but, as has been demonstrated in innumerable instances, its triumph is never long-lived because it is without the support of Principle. At the same time when evil appears to be rampant and its assertiveness seems to be so aggressive that those who recognize its false claims are forced into open conflict with it, then there arises the necessity for the virtue of endurance, that endurance which shall not relax until good has secured the mastery.

While this struggle is proceeding it should never be lost sight of that the necessity is that good should overcome the belief in evil, justice take the place of injustice, and loving-kindness the position occupied by jealousy and hatred, that that very necessity supplies the driving power, the "energy and endurance" which will definitely secure the victory. Mrs. Eddy states the position very clearly when she writes on page 385 of Science and Health, "The spiritual demand, quelling the material, supplies energy and endurance surpassing all other aids, and forestalls the penalty which our beliefs would attach to our best deeds." These words are very significant. They expose at once the human situation. What is the struggle for right doing that goes on at any time in the human consciousness? It is divine Principle asserting itself over the belief that evil is real. This belief, as Christian

Science shows, is the same as the belief that man is subject to material law, and that, even when engaged in doing good, he may be penalized by the activity of this so-called law. Now it is this fallacy which Christian Science is exposing. Christian Science, in stating the truth about the reality of good and the allness and power of Truth, denies that so-called evil or material law possesses any real power at all, and teaches men that as they understand this they are protected in pursuing what is right, and are supplied with the energy and endurance necessary to the pursuit.

It is not to be supposed that faith is not tried in the struggle with the so-called forces of error. So long as human beings are taken in by the suggestion that evil is real, they will to an equal extent be tested in this respect. But does not this point to the fact that suffering is an indicator or warning to the individual that error has to be perseveringly met and overcome? Undoubtedly it does. It is nothing less than a call for greater purification of thought and consecration of purpose. Suffering is no grace in itself. It will ultimately pass away altogether; but so long as it asserts itself to human consciousness it must be taken as an indication that matter and evil are still believed in as realities, and as a reminder that one must persevere in the endeavor to realize the spiritual truth, which is that man is spiritual as he reflects the divine likeness and that God is the Father and the divine Principle of his being.

James referred to the suffering and the endurance of the prophets of old in the words: "Take, my brethren, the prophets, who have spoken in the name of the Lord, for an example of suffering affliction, and of patience. Behold, we count them happy which endure." The apostle had seen for himself the victory of Christ Jesus over the combined forces of evil, and had recognized that Jesus' "ascension" was his final demonstration over the belief in the reality of matter or evil. Even considered humanly, what comparison would the sufferings which the Master endured bear to his victories? They

were as nothing compared with his demonstrations of the omnipotence of divine Truth and Love. To be able to heal instantaneously a withered hand, to stop a hemorrhage of twelve years' standing, to still a storm at sea, and to restore the dead to life again, as he did, through spiritual understanding, was surely far more than compensation for what he endured at the hands of ignorance. And all who emulate the works of the Prophet of Galilee, after the manner of his doing, reap, in their degree, a similar reward.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 79 of Science and Health: "Mind-science teaches that mortals need not be weary in well doing." And on the following page she adds: "We have strength in proportion to our apprehension of the truth, and our strength is not lessened by giving utterance to truth." The secret of endurance is spiritual understanding. Human beings must awaken to the truth that man, the spiritual idea of God, divine Principle, is continually under the care of God, continually protected and supported by spiritual law, which is God's law. This law is perfect and never fails to act, no matter what the extremity in which the human mind may believe itself to be. It supports in every good work, preventing weariness; and it gives the strength necessary to pursue the highest ideals. In other words, it is spiritual understanding, or the knowledge of God and of His law, which guarantees the power to endure along the path of all righteous endeavor.

Relief

Written for The Christian Science Monitor by an American soldier in camp

And then—
As from the bottom reaches of my heart,

I laughed.
It was a joyous, silver laugh,
As light as those high
Wind-swept clouds that lie
In tufted ridges on the summer sky;
As free as happy footsteps tripping
O'er a field
Green-carpeted with grass!

Still smiling,
I looked round me on the friendly hills;
Saw with new eyes the sunlit, open space
Betwixt the earth and sky;
Heard with fresh rapture
A robin's morning-song to Spring
Never before rehearsed.

Were these the same gray scenes,
So unresponsive and so dull of hue,
I wandered through
A moment since, unseeing,
A prisoner self-bound?
So doth a sleeper roam
The half-familiar landscape of his dream.

Concerned yet unconcerned,
More like one that is led unwittingly
Than one that walks.

O, might we walk with senses unenchained,
In the free manner of an upright man;
With eye undimmed by mortal sight,
With ear unstopped by mortal sound,
What glories would we see and hear!
Then might we bid adieu to fear
And lay material things aside;
Then might we gratify the Father's wish
(Desired before the world)
That from His loved ones laughter
Should arise
In soft, sweet melody continually,
As from the lips of children at their play!

The History of Mankind

The history of mankind is the history of struggle to be free; the theme is one; the free of all climes and nations are themselves one people. Let us resolve that our children shall have cause to bless the memory of their fathers as we have cause to bless the memory of ours.—Edward Everett.

Cretan Countryside

Crete in the sunrise! That is where Greek history begins in the books, where it begins also for the happy traveler who can approach Greece by way of Crete. In traveling it is not always easy to make the most logical approach to your subject. Steamers and railways have a habit of disregarding history and sentiment, and those who care enough about obtaining the right sequence of impressions will find that they forsake the main routes of travel." Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet writes in "Days in Attica."

"The first sight of the island is unforgettable. You step from your dark cabin in the early morning, and find yourself in a luminous upper world, threaded with gray lines of zephyr, cloud and distant coastland. The newly washed deck mirrors the glory, and the ship becomes a golden arched gateway into your first Aegean sunrise. Around the horizon, hinted in faint gray, lies the well-known map of the Mediterranean, translated into reality. On the left a rocky headland, Cape Matapan, shows the distant mainland of Greece. Nearer, looming gray and large, is Cythera, and on the distant southern horizon the smaller island, Anticythera, that coast the Roman world a shipload of masterpieces and kept them for the delight of our own generation. Behind Cythera the jagged line of Cape Malea, the most eastern promontory of the Peloponnese, can be seen on a clear day."

"The boat is heading southeast, and

far away on the right—a glow of snowy peaks—the White Mountains stand to receive the first heartbeat of recognition. So are the white cliffs of Dover to the Briton, and so was the tip of Athena's brazen spear on the Acropolis to the returning Greek mariner. Beneath the mountains lies Crete, beautiful, enticing, romantic. The island is little more than three successive mountain ranges—the White Mountains, Ida, and Lasithi, with the uplands at their feet rich in corn, wine, and oil."

"Stay in the town of Candia long enough to get by heart its brilliant harmonies; haunt the museum and dive into its enchanted ocean of history; visit Knossos and study there the background against which that vivid Minoan civilization moved; then say good-by to town life, hire mule or pony, and set out with light pack and lighter heart to enjoy the unsurpassed loveliness of the island in spring. . . . Whether you are interested in archaeology or botany, in geology or in mere human nature, you will find enough to content you in the Cretan countryside."

"A day's riding in any part of the island will give plunges from one scene to another. At one time you may be on a limestone plateau covered with white boulders and gray scrub. Then you will drop through thickets of myrtle and arbutus to the oleander valley where a little cataract tumbles and the nightingales sing at high noon. Constantly in sight of

"In the second week of January, 1776, a pamphlet called 'Common Sense' appeared in Philadelphia. The production had those merits which its title indicated," wrote Sir George Otto Trevelyan in his history of the American Revolution. "The author, whoever he was, made no pretense to guide his readers through the dismal swamp of the financial controversy,—that intricate and slippery region where even Edmund Burke had confessed himself afraid to tread. But he was familiar with public transactions, and in touch with popular opinion; and he gave forcible and glowing expression to the thoughts and aspirations which surged around him."

"It would be difficult to name any human composition which has had an effect at once so instant, so extended and so lasting. It flew through numerous editions. It was pirated and parodied and imitated, and translated into the language of every country where the new Republic had well-wishers, and could hope to procure allies. Parisians were of the opinion that it had a greater run in France even than in America. It was reprinted in all the colonies with a frequency surprising at a time when colonial printing-houses were very few. Three months from its first appearance, a hundred and twenty thousand copies had been sold in America alone; and, before the demand ceased, it was calculated that half a million had seen the light."

"According to contemporary newspapers, 'Common Sense' turned thousands in New York to independence, who could not endure the thought before; in Pennsylvania and the Carolinas it was read by all and few put it down unconvinced; it had done wonders in Maryland, and worked nothing short of miracles, for, all over the province, it had made Tories into Whigs; while in Massachusetts, where the margin for conversion was smaller, it added a perceptible amount of heat to the fire of patriotism. . . . Mrs. John Adams, in a letter which must have less than half pleased her husband, confessed herself charmed with the sentiments of the piece, and unable to imagine how an honest heart could hesitate one moment at adopting them. General Charles Lee owned that its perusal had brought him round to a belief in the necessity of separation; and Washington placed its 'sound doctrine and unanswerable reasoning' on a level of importance with the 'flaming arguments' that

Thomas Paine's "Common Sense"

went up from the burning houses of Falmouth and Norfolk. 'My countrymen,' he wrote, 'will come reluctantly into the idea of independence, but time and persecution bring wonderful things to pass; and, by letters which I have lately received from Virginia, I find 'Common Sense' is working a powerful change there in the minds of many men."

"The authorship was attributed to some of the most distinguished names in America. . . . The credit of the book was frequently given to Samuel Adams, who had been a literary gladiator, and no lover of monarchy, from his youth upward. While still at college, in presence of all the Harvard dignitaries, he had defended the thesis that it was lawful to resist the Supreme Magistrate, if the Commonwealth could not be otherwise preserved. His talents were acknowledged by friend and foe. With his own party he passed for 'the most correct, genteel and artful pen in America'. . . . The most aggressive of controversialists, he laid it down as a canon so to conduct a dispute as always to keep your adversary in the wrong; and thousands of people who were acquainted with his polemical methods and his political creed, would

have it that the Junius of America was Samuel Adams, and no other. "In the House of Commons, and in some other quarters, the book was ascribed to John Adams. More than three years afterward, when he landed on Gallic soil, he was hailed as the famous Adams, the celebrated member of Congress whose wonderful pamphlet France, and all Europe, had received with rapture. The first half of the compliment lost something in value when he became aware that fashionable Paris, which never mistook Benjamin Franklin for anybody else, was not very clear as to whether the famous Adams was John or Samuel. And to be credited with the paternity of 'Common Sense' was still less acceptable, inasmuch as he disagreed with two-thirds of the volume and could not abide the author."

"By the summer of 1778, it was generally known that Paine was the writer. He was accused by John Adams (as if it mattered) of having been furnished by others with his more telling arguments, and especially with the title, which Adams said was the best part of the book! One of the recommendations contained in 'Common Sense' Adams held to be so impolitic that he published a brief and rather timid protest, the appearance of which procured him a visit from Paine. Considering that Adams regarded Paine as a 'disastrous meteor' and his literary style as suitable for an emigrant from Newgate, the interview was sufficiently amicable."

"Paine got nothing from his book except celebrity, and a consciousness that he had powerfully promoted the spread of opinions which he sincerely held. It was said in South Carolina, that the author of 'Common Sense' deserved a statue of gold; but none of that metal reached him as the reward of a performance which is still the high-water mark of success in ephemeral literature. He was denounced in the Pennsylvania Gazette, in a communication signed Cato, as an interested writer, and a stranger meddling in American affairs. . . . He did not condescend to repel the unworthy imputation, which had been leveled against his motives, by vaunting, or even mentioning, his own disinterestedness. He sold his book at a price that constituted a renunciation of all personal profit; and he subsequently followed the same course with regard to other publications which had only less vogue than his first pamphlet. He surrendered a fortune in the case of that pamphlet alone; and, notwithstanding this experience, Paine also gave to the States the copyright of his 'Crisis'; was taunted as a gazetteer; ate his crust contentedly; and the peace found him a penniless patriot, who might easily have had fifty thousand pounds in his pocket."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Toda House

The Todas are an aboriginal tribe occupying the hilly district round Ootacamund—the hill station of Southern India, which stands seven thousand feet above sea level. Their habits of life are very simple. They are a pastoral tribe and keep herds of bullocks. They are very much of the Jewish type and are strikingly handsome and of fine physique; in fact, they evoke reminiscences of the illustrations of Old Testament stories. Their dress, both for men and

women, consists of a blanket which they wear draped round themselves in a most picturesque fashion. Their houses are stone huts of a primitive description and rounded in shape, the entrance being by means of a hole in front, so that it might be held that entering one entailed a certain loss of dignity! When the English first began to settle in Ootacamund the Todas were very shy of them, and even to see one was really quite a feat, as they used to vanish into their huts

like rabbits into their burrows at the sight of a stranger. As their vision is very keen, it was almost impossible to catch a glimpse of them, for they caught sight of an Englishman long before he saw them. Now, however, that they know that the white men do them no harm they are losing this fear.

The Todas speak a peculiar language of their own, quite different from the various dialects of Southern India. It is said to be a dialect of the Kanarose-Dravidian language.

Sara Coleridge Writes of the Lake Poets

"I dare say that you and your friend, Mr. Yarnall, have lately been dwelling a good deal on the two-volume 'Memoir of Wordsworth,' which I finished slowly perusing last night." Sara Coleridge writes in a letter dated May 19, 1851, to Prof. Henry Reed of Philadelphia. "Mr. H. C. Robinson requested that I would use the pencil or pen freely on the margin of his copy: 'the more notes the better.' I fear he will be greatly disappointed by what I have written, and I almost wish it rubbed out, it is so trifling, and in some instances not to the purpose—as, I fear, the owner of the book will think."

"I knew dear Mr. Wordsworth perhaps as well as I have ever known anyone in the world—more intimately than I knew my father, and as intimately as I knew my Uncle Southey. There was much in him to know, and the lines of his character were deep and strong—the whole they formed, simple and impressive. His discourse, as compared with my father's, was in the Latin language to the Greek, or, to borrow a comparison which has been applied to Shakespeare and Milton, as statuary to painting; it was intelligent, wise, and easily remembered. But in my youth, when I enjoyed such ample opportunities of taking in his

mind, I listened to 'enjoy and not to understand,' much less to report and inform others. In our springtime of life we are poetical, not literary, and often absorb unconsciously the intellectual auras that blow or stilly dwell around us, as our bodies do the fragrant atmosphere of May—full of the breath of primroses and violets,—and are nourished thereby without reflecting upon the matter, any more than we classify and systematize after Linnaeus or Jussieu the vernal blossoms which delight our outward senses."

"I used to take long walks with Mr. Wordsworth about Rydal and Grasmere, and sometimes, though seldom, at Keswick, to his Applethwaite cottage, listening to his talk all the way; and for hours have I often listened when he conversed with my uncle, or indoors at Rydal Mount, when he chatted or harangued to the inmates of his household or the neighbors. But I took no notes of his discourse either on the tablet of memory or on material paper; my mind and turn of thought were gradually molded by his conversation, and the influences under which I was brought by his means in matters of intellect, whilst in those which concerned the heart and the moral being I was still more

deeply and importantly indebted to the character and daily conduct of my admirable Uncle Southey. Yet I never adopted the opinions of either en masse, and since I have come to years of secondary and more mature reflection, I have been unable to retain many which I received from them. The impression upon my feelings of their minds remains unabated in force; but the formal views and judgments which I received from their lips are greatly modified, though not more than they themselves modified and readjusted their own views and judgments from youth to age."

"You express surprise at something I let fall in a former letter, on what I consider the difference and inferiority in kind of Mr. Wordsworth's late poems from those of his youth and middle age. I must own that I do not see this very strongly, and should as little think of comparing that on the 'Power of Sound' with the 'Platonic Ode,' or the 'Song a' the Feast of Brougham Castle,' as what shall I say?—the Crystal Palace with Windsor Castle; or the grand carved sideboard in the former with the broad oak of the forest when its majestic stem of strong and solid wood is robed in foliage of tender, mellow green. Those earlier odes seem to be organic wholes: the first of them is in some sort an image of the individual spirit of which it is an efflux. The energy and felicity of its language is so great, that every passage and every line of it has been received into the poetical heart of this country, and has become the common expression of certain moods of mind and modes of thought, which had hardly been developed before its appearance."

"You invited me, in a former letter, to speak to you of the 'Prelude'; but this must be reserved for a future communication. I can only say, now, that I was deeply delighted in reading it, and think it a truly noble composition. It is not, perhaps, except in certain passages, which had been extracted and given to the public before the publication of the poem as a whole, effective and brilliant poetry; but it is deeply interesting as the image of a great poetic mind: none but a mind on a great scale could have produced it. As a supplement to the poetic works of the author, it is of the highest value. You may imagine how I was affected and gladdened by the warm tributes which it contains to my father, and the proof it affords of their close intimacy and earnest friendship. I think the history of literature hardly affords a parallel instance of entire union and unreserved between two poets. There may have been more cooperation between Beaumont and Fletcher; but, from the character of their lives, there could hardly have been such pure love and consonancy of thought and feeling on high themes, and accordance in high aims and endeavors."

A Highland Inn

I love small things—a little bird that sings.
A little flower beside a wimpling brook.
A little child with light imaginings.
A little hour lent to a thoughtful book.
But of all little things I chiefly prize.
On a lone moor, a little Highland Inn.
—Prof. John Stuart Blackie.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1918

EDITORIALS

A Chapter of History

ANYBODY who does not float perpetually on a mental ocean of superficialities, must have recognized the fact that it is absolutely childish for any nation to be always blaming another nation for its misfortunes. The very national characteristics which made the Russians subject to the absolutism of the Tzardom made them subject to the intrigues of Ulianoff and Bronstein, and so in a way justified the excuse of the Tzardom that only arbitrary power could maintain discipline and order in the country. Not until the country acquires the mental habit of restraint and political perspective, will it be able to take its proper place amongst the nations of the world. Its education may be growing apace, but it has yet to be proved that its education is being founded upon Principle, which is alone enduring.

Precisely what applies to Russia, applies to Ireland, and just as the Russians have proved that the best of all governments did not follow the rule of the Tzardom, so the Irish go on proving, decade after decade, that there is an element of instability in the nation which is the real seat of its trouble. There must be something in the English character which enabled it to free itself from the grip of the Norman and from the dominion of the Stewart which is essentially missing in the Irish Celt. There must be something in the Scot which has enabled him to live on terms of absolute equality with the English, after the union formed between the two nations, which is again missing in the Irishman. There must be something in the Welshman which has enabled him to hold his own with the Englishman and the Scotsman which is wanting in the Irishman. It is impossible to put Ireland's misfortunes down to a persecuted religion, because the four countries all originally started with the same religion, and therefore, as far as religion was concerned, started with a similar theological outlook. It cannot be attributed to the coming of the Saxon into Ireland, for exactly the same condition of things existed in Wales as existed in Ireland, with the result that the Welsh, who are every bit as much Celts as the Irish, remain today a loyal, integral, and satisfied division of the United Kingdom. It is impossible to make the establishment of what has been termed the Pale the cause of the difficulty, because the distinction between the North and South in Ireland existed equally between the Lowlands and the Highlands in Scotland. There was between the Lowlands and the Highlands, indeed, the same difference of religion, the same difference of blood, the same difference of civilization. There was every bit as much difference, that is to say, between an Edinburgh Baillie and a Cameron from Lochiel as ever there was between a Morison out of Derry and an O'Brien from Clare. Yet, whilst the Lowlands and the Highlands have welded themselves into one country, the North and the South of Ireland remain entirely antagonistic. And whilst England, Scotland, and Wales have become a national unit, and whilst the North of Ireland has joined itself to this unity, the South of Ireland remains intractable and sullen.

The more anybody chooses to elaborate these facts, the more unanswerable they will become. There was the same religious persecution in the England of the Reformation era, and later during the fight between Episcopacy and Nonconformity, which is complained of by the Roman Catholics of Ireland. There was the same fight between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in Scotland as that which took place in England, followed by the same fight between the Episcopalians and the Covenanters as between the Orange and the Green in Ireland. If Lord Grey hunted down the "Papists" in Ireland, what does anybody suppose that redoubtable ex-monarch of England, Philip of Spain, sent the Armada, with its cargoes of racks, crucifixes, and priests, over to England to attempt? The simple fact is that the English, faced by far longer odds than the Irish, drove the Armada in flight up Channel and round Cape Wrath, whilst Lord Grey defeated the Irish, with the Spanish garrison of Smervick for allies. If Cromwell stormed Drogheda Church and slaughtered the garrison, what was Cardinal Pole engaged in doing in lighting the fires of Smithfield, and burning every Protestant he could lay hands upon? Even when the fight between the Romanist and the Protestant was over in England and Scotland, the fight between the Episcopalian and the Puritan still went on. The Episcopalian boot took, in a mild way, the place of the Romanist rack, and though, of course, the sanefito and the stake disappeared out of the country, there remained the day of Claverhouse's Dragoons and of Kirke's Lambs.

The simple truth is that to multiply illustrations would be to rewrite the history of the United Kingdom, but the fact is indisputable that though England, Scotland, and Wales have grown up, in the midst of precisely the same difficulties as Ireland, there has been some element in each of them which has made it respectful of the others, and ready to live in unity with them. What is it, then, that has made the difference in Ireland? for the Welshman and the Cornishman is a Celt just as is the Highlander, and there has been the same apparent incompatibility of outlook between England and Wales, and between the Lowlands and the Highlands as ever there has been between MacDonnell and O'Donnell. The unpalatable fact is that what is today called Nationalist Ireland has always lived in the throes of Nationalist dissension, and it is no particular tribute to the political sagacity of the priesthood, which has been its leader in all the centuries, that this should have been so. In the intervals when the Celtic element in Ireland has gained the upper hand, it has acted not one whit differently from the Saxon in his hour of dominion. Every person knows what happened in Ireland during the brief tenure of Romanistic Jacobite ascendancy, when Tyrconnel ruled in the land; and every-

body knows that when the "Croppies" rose in rebellion, they left very little in the way of outrage to the imagination. Unfortunately for Ireland, and here is the true explanation of the Irish question today, every effort of a patriotic party in the country to improve the situation has been met with a stab in the back. It is not necessary to go back to the days of Elizabeth or of William of Orange to prove this. It is only necessary to go back to the days of Queen Victoria. What was the fate of O'Connell? What made the names of James Sadlier and Judge Keogh anathema in the country? What inspired the party which "Skin-the-Goat" drove into the Phoenix Park? Why was the "Uncrowned King" deprived of the crown with which he was never crowned? Why did Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy raise the standard of revolt against Mr. Redmond? Why were Mr. Redmond's proposals for bringing a settlement out of the Convention hamstrung by his own followers in that Convention? And why, when the passing of Home Rule was actually assured, did the Sinn Fein Party arise practically to blot it off the statute book?

It is extremely easy to blame Mr. Lloyd George for what are called his weaknesses and tergiversations over Home Rule and Conscription. The Morning Post may rage and The Daily News imagine a vain thing, but neither The Morning Post nor The Daily News can point to a single Conservative or a Liberal statesman who has ever succeeded in untangling the skein of the Irish question, though they can each of them point to unlimited numbers who have helped to tangle it a little more. As for the Nationalist papers, they may dip their pens in gall to write of treachery, but they had far better consider the history of Nationalist Ireland a little more deeply before they embark on that particular chapter of human depravity, especially with the whole of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood standing unashamed before the world as the champions of treason to the state, and the protagonists of disobedience to the law. What is really the matter in Ireland is that Ireland is not united in favor of Home Rule, and that the ranks of the Home Rule Party are literally honeycombed, as they always have been honeycombed, with endeavors to prevent the coming of Home Rule. Mr. Parnell knew this, and had every reason to know it, and if anybody ever knew it better than Mr. Parnell it was John Redmond. And that is why whenever Home Rule approaches accomplishment, the hidden hand moves, and all is again chaos.

An Anglo-American Alliance

THE Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and British Ambassador to the United States, has been singularly honored by the universities of Yale and Harvard in the conferring upon him of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The Harvard degree was bestowed in recognition of his "efforts to promote among the Allies a harmony of action that shall win the war." Stated in specific terms, the two great universities, and through them the American people, have made acknowledgment of the Ambassador's consistent advocacy of a close union between the United States and Great Britain. It was left, however, to Dr. Eliot, the president emeritus of Harvard, to suggest some tangible shape to the union when he gave expression to the sincere hope that the British Ambassador would be "able to promote the immediate execution of an alliance, defensive and offensive, which shall not only bring this war to a victorious conclusion, but which shall last centuries beyond, a union which shall promote effectively freedom and justice in the world."

The speech of Dr. Eliot followed that of the Earl of Reading, who, in alluding to the honor of which he had been the recipient, claimed it for his country as a symbol of that alliance which he truly believed existed and would exist between the United States and Great Britain. The Ambassador did not hesitate to speak of a permanent union among all English-speaking peoples for the preservation of liberty and justice in the world, or to portray the two nations as continuing to pursue the same ideals "as long as we can work together, and that means as long as the world shall continue."

The distinguished Harvard gathering constitutes doubtless the first occasion on which the plan of an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and Great Britain has been advocated on a public platform in recent times. Dr. Eliot's words, inspired as they were by the utterances of the British Ambassador, are therefore bound to make a profound impression. It is notable that they were uttered within the precincts of a university which was founded by the gifts of a London citizen, and at a time when some of the best thinkers of the two countries have been advocating a better understanding between the nations through a careful revision of popular histories. The existing differences which have tended to hold the two nations apart in the past are the cumulative legacies of several wars. Repeatedly American writers and scholars have pointed out that the misunderstandings which arose before and after the revolutionary war were more apparent than real. A writer in an American magazine recently asserted that the legality of the measures passed by England, as a means of putting her new policy with regard to the American colonies into execution, was unquestionable, while Professor Osgood has maintained that the theory of the English parliamentary control over the colonies was as fully established and as firmly supported by precedents as any system could be. An American writer in the North American Review attempts, moreover, to justify English action by stating not only that the modern theory of direct representation in Parliament to give validity to a law was foreign to the English constitutional system down to 1832, but that "the whole moral issue involved in the colonial claims to representation for taxation falls to the ground when one understands that Grenville offered to withdraw the British schemes for taxation and to allow the protesting colonies to devise a system of taxation through their own representatives in the colonial assemblies." Franklin, however, was "compelled sadly to admit" that the colonists would not consent to taxation by England to meet expenses of colonial administration, nor would they be able

to agree upon any general system of self-determined and self-imposed taxation.

Macaulay once said that "the constitution of England was one of a large family." There can be little doubt of the truism those words convey when a Lord Chief Justice can stand up in an American university and speak of a common bond of law, between the two countries, inherited from common ancestors, and when potent forces are obliterating Anglo-American misunderstandings and bringing the Empire and the Republic into closer and enduring harmony. The Kaiser's War will indeed have accomplished its greatest coup if it succeeds in uniting the two English-speaking nations in a permanent political alliance. The last war will probably have been fought when the English-speaking league comes to pass.

The Astor Wealth

THE public has recently been reading about a disinherited member of the Astor family whose estate in probate will run far into the millions of dollars. This paradox is made possible by reason of a settled policy in the Astor family. A disinherited Astor does not mean an Astor "cut off with a shilling," and thrust upon a cold and unfeeling world to earn his daily bread by manual labor, or starve. It means simply that he has not been permitted to inherit quite so many millions as have certain members of his family in greater favor with the testator. The founder of the Astor fortunes was a man of extraordinary foresight in money matters. The contingency that, at some time, there might be an Astor heir in direct line who would incur the displeasure of a paternal parent occurred to him. He wished to prevent the line of that heir from being sent adrift by impulsive resentment, so he made a provision in his will which placed about \$10,000,000 worth of property in trust for the possible offending heir. Henry Astor, for more than three score years, enjoyed the income from this property, and it is now to be divided among his heirs. This is what is meant by the statement that the Astor Trust is about to be dissolved.

When Henry Astor was a mere lad he became attached to Malvina Dinehart, daughter of the gardener of William B. Astor, his father, and married her. This greatly displeased the father, who cut Henry off from any part in a will disposing of \$100,000,000. But the father could not deprive Henry of the provision made by his grandfather to meet just such a contingency, and the income from about 125 parcels of valuable real estate in New York City came to him regularly. A news item relating to this matter is characteristic of Astor affairs. "The value of the estate in trust," it says, "is estimated at between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Its administrators say the real estate is in so many parcels of varying descriptions that it is extremely difficult to make an estimate of its exact value, beyond the fact that it runs into the millions." From the first John Jacob down to Vincent Astor, son of the latest John Jacob, it has never seemed possible to arrive within millions of dollars in estimating the Astor wealth, even when dealing with a part of the family estate. This is one distinctively Astorian peculiarity; another is that, no matter how often the Astor wealth may be divided, certain of the parts soon grow to the dimensions of the original whole. Some of the heirs of the original John Jacob Astor could easily have bought him out.

William B. Astor, father of Henry, was reputed the ablest, most successful, and wealthiest of the sons of the founder. The other sons of William B. were John Jacob Astor the second, father of Baron Astor, and William Astor. The latter, father of the third John Jacob, familiarly known as Colonel Astor, died, on May 13, 1892, a will that provided against any possible contingency by which any part of the estate might be diverted from the Astor direct line. This document not only disposed of the property left to William Astor by his father, William B. Astor, but of certain property named in an ante-nuptial agreement made in 1853, prior to his marriage with Caroline Webster Schermerhorn. John Jacob Astor was made residuary legatee, and half the estate of his grandfather, William B. Astor, was put in his hands, the other half of the grandfather's estate going to William Waldorf Astor through his father. Colonel Astor also received the accumulated surplus income, covering seventeen years during which his father enjoyed a share of the William B. Astor estate. He became the owner of one-half of his father's estate immediately, and of the other half in 1896. The accumulated surplus alone was nearly as much as William Astor received from his father in 1875. It was estimated, in fact, that Colonel Astor, when the Titanic went down, was in possession of wealth as great as his grandfather's had been, although half of the latter's real estate holdings had gone to William Waldorf Astor.

There had long been a tradition in New York that the Astors never improved the property accumulated by the first John Jacob, but were content to allow the growth of the city to increase its value, and to profit by what economists call "unearned increment." The first John Jacob put all of his available cash into land, and he invested with almost unerring wisdom. The records show that fortune smiled upon his ventures. He became possessed of the most strategic parcels. As population and business demanded land area for development and expansion, he leased the land on gilt-edged contracts, leaving the responsibility for improvements and taxes to the lessees. This policy was followed pretty closely up to and a little beyond the time of William B. Astor, but it has been largely abandoned during the last twenty-five years.

Under the care of John Jacob Astor, the estate contributed more toward real estate development than ever before. William Waldorf, now Baron, Astor, was in sympathy with the changed policy from the first. Both were investors in the great hotels which are identified with the Astor name. John Jacob and William Waldorf Astor sold whole blocks of East Side income-producing lands, which for years had been occupied by small dwellings erected under old leaseholds. In almost every instance the land was first offered to those who had held the expired leases. The money derived from such sales was invested in vacant Bronx lands then awaiting, and

now feeling, the overflow of the great city. The present head of the family, (William) Vincent Astor, has already given promise of an intention to continue the progressive policies inaugurated by his father and cooperated in by his uncle.

Enhancement of values generally, accumulation of surplus, and profitable reinvestments, taken altogether, make it reasonable to assume that the time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when the wealth of the Astor family will be expressed in billions rather than in millions of dollars, as has been the case for a round century. Not even in countries where the law of entail exists, is there a property more securely established and guarded against disintegration than is that controlled by the Astors.

Notes and Comments

THE ruling of a judge in Boston, Mass., who recently sentenced a man to six months in jail on a charge of being "idle and disorderly," even after the defendant had displayed a roll of bills amounting to \$10,000 in trying to prove he was not guilty, may be helpful as a precedent in determining the status of men in the United States who soon must do useful work or fight. It is daily becoming more certain that the mere possession of money will not excuse anybody in this respect. The substitution of jail sentences for fines in various other cases would doubtless have a salutary effect.

THE German mentality is peculiar. Having invented the air raid, and being guilty of the murder of innumerable women and children, and other non-combatants, in English and French open towns, it becomes violently aggrieved at the return of the compliment to one of the greatest German fortresses, guarding the main bridge over the Rhine, the city of Cologne. Thus an ingenuous letter from a resident of the great cathedral city describes the British airmen, who have been attempting to destroy the great bridge and the railway station, as "wretches" and "scoundrels." It is all delightfully typical, and is deliciously summed up in a recent cartoon in Punch, which depicts two German inhabitants of a Rhine city, which has just experienced an air raid, engaged in exchanging confidences as to who could possibly have taught the fiends of airmen so horrible a lesson.

Nor the least interesting phase, however, of the Cologne mentality is displayed by the request of the Archbishop of Cologne, made to the English through the Pope, not to bomb German cities on Corpus Christi day, because of the religious processions. Yet the letter in question reveals the interesting fact that the processions had been forbidden in advance of the request and never took place after the promise had been given. It was then, indeed, that the German mentality reached its grandest height. It proceeded, with the French and English promise in its pocket, to bombard Paris with "Bertha" for all she was worth. And yet the Germans wonder that they are not popular.

A RECENT American magazine article told interestingly of President Wilson's substitution of the word "Okeh" for the familiar "O. K.," signifying correctness. It was said that the President had discovered the real origin of "O. K." to be entirely different from any heretofore ascribed; that the letters were not Andrew Jackson's impression of the initials of All Correct, that they did not grow out of a trade name, or anything of that sort, but that they were a corruption of the Choctaw word "Okeh," signifying accuracy. All this sounded quite plausible as well as interesting, and, in a way, conclusive; but now appears a Mr. McLish, of Kansas, a man of part Choctaw ancestry and a student of the Choctaw language, who says that he never heard of such a word before. Moreover, he has a Choctaw dictionary, by Cyrus Byington, edition of 1915, issued by the United States Printing Office, which fails to "O. K." "Okeh." What is an innocent bystander to do in a case of this kind?

GEORGE III tried hard to be a king at the bidding of his mother. In the same way the Austrian Emperor Karl is struggling to be a German at the bidding of the Kaiser. But, while the young ruler struggles, processions of former Austro-Hungarian oppressed subjects march through American streets, thousands enlist to fight with the Slavs against Austria on the Macedonian front, a Tzecho-Slovak army opposes the Soviets in Siberia, and throughout Austria the Slavs rise in revolt and raise the flags of their separate nationalities. The Emperor Karl, consequently, must feel much like the actor who, having played David Garrick for many nights to empty houses, once sat down in a chair which had belonged to the great tragedian and remarked with satisfaction: "Ah! I feel more and more like David every afternoon that I sit in his chair." "Yes," rejoined a wag, "and less and less like him every night!"

THE slouch hat has for many years been regarded, in Europe, as distinctively American, although for as many years it has been no more commonly worn in the United States than in the British Isles and over a considerable part of the Continent. Nevertheless, the typical American is almost invariably pictured in a soft hat, and the soft felt worn by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force to France have helped to sustain the tradition. In the Civil War, the soldiers of the North wore caps. Soft felts were chosen for soldiers operating against the Indians on the plains because they were supposed to afford greater protection than caps from the glare. They became a regulation head covering for the army in the Spanish-American War, and, because they matched the khaki uniform, they have been in use ever since. Now, however, General Pershing is said to have decided that these hats must be discarded in favor of brimless and peakless caps, and the reason for the proposed change is characteristic of the period that has introduced into war so many innovations. The rim of the soft felt hat throws a shadow on the periscope used in the trenches so as to interfere with sighting by the wearer; also, when worn by tall men, the crown may be seen above the parapets by the enemy; also, a gas mask can be adjusted much more quickly over a brimless and peakless cap.